

ANAHEIM GAZETTE

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NUMBER 44

PAVING TO ORANGE STREET

CITY ENGINEER STEWARD PREPARES PLANS AND CROSS-SECTIONS

Property Owners on East Center Sign Up for Improved Thoroughfares — Mr. Royer Brings in a Low Bidder for Cast-Iron Pipe — New Permits

The City Trustees met on Thursday evening with all members present; viz.: Trustees Rust, Kroeger, Ficus, Gates and Stock.

City Engineer Steward submitted plans and cross sections for paving East Center street from Claudia to Orange, property owners on the thoroughfare having signed up for paving. The plans were referred back to him for minor changes.

Marshal Steadman reported the following collections for July:

Water	\$73.25
Licenses	683.10
Lights	875.95

Total	\$2322.30
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Delinquents collected:

Water	\$148.60
Licenses	19.25
Lights	145.90
Penalties	14.85

Total	\$328.60
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Delinquents reported:

Water	\$67.60
Licenses	8.50
Lights	97.95

Total	\$174.05
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City Treasurer Boege reported \$3,119.85 on hand.

Recorder Howard reported six cases in court during the month, and fines collected to amount of \$115.

Superintendent of Streets reported water connections made to residences of Carl Martin on West street, L. A. Bushard on East Adele and Wm. Dyckman on East Adele. Team No. 1 hauling gravel, No. 2 sprinkling.

Engineer Lewis reported on pole lines erected, and electric service connections and meters installed in various new buildings and business places.

The Finance Committee reported the approval of demands against the city amounting to \$2960.96.

The Ordinance Committee submitted Ordinances 213, 214 and 215 for second reading, and they were passed.

The Public Improvement Committee made a price of \$1 per barrel for oil to the Fairchild-Gilmore-Wilton Company.

The bid of the same company of 17 cents per square foot for paving street intersections was accepted, and the attorney instructed to prepare the necessary contract and the president authorized to sign same.

Bids for cast-iron pipe were opened as follows, all for Anaheim:

United States Pipe Company, 6-inch pipe, \$36.35 per ton of 2000 pounds; 4-inch, \$37.35.

Fittings 3 1/4 cents per pound.

Anaheim Cast-Iron Pipe Company—4-inch, \$38.00 per ton; 6-inch, \$37.00.

Fittings 3 1/4 cents.

H. R. Boynton & Co.—6-inch, \$36 per ton; 4-inch, \$37; fittings, \$3.15 cents per 100.

H. Holland—4-inch, \$36.50; 6-inch, \$35.50; fittings, \$3.25. This bid being lowest, contract was awarded the firm. Mr. Holland was introduced by Mr. Royer.

A petition signed by P. J. Weisel and others was presented, asking the city trustees to call an election for sewer bonds, costing approximately \$60,000. The petition was filed and will be taken up for consideration at a later date.

The following building permits were granted:

Geo. L. Dietrich, \$25 garage in rear of residence on Adele street.

L. W. Bushard, \$750 frame building on Adele street.

Wm. Dyckman, \$1300 frame residence on Adele street.

St. Catherine's Orphanage, \$5000 for additions to orphanage. Other permits for the Sisters will be issued from time to time as work progresses upon the new buildings, to cost \$30,000.

Report of Inspector Malone of Mann & Wilson, found general care and management of boilers at powerhouse good.

The salary of the inspector of the street paving was made \$3.50 a day, instead of \$2.50 and carfare to and from Santa Ana.

N. F. Steadman reported that Ben Lensing would like to have a leave of absence. The same granted.

The board adjourned to meet Tuesday, August 24th.

PLAINTIFF GETS JUDGMENT

Verdict in Favor of J. C. O'Neill for \$125 and Costs of Suit

The suit of J. C. O'Neill vs. F. A. Wright, an action to collect \$270 for wages due, was tried before Judge Howard on Friday, occupying the entire day. The judge took the case under advisement until 10 o'clock on Monday morning, when judgment was rendered in favor of plaintiff, in the sum of \$125 and costs. Defendant set up the claim that plaintiff was due no wages, because of a lease agreed upon between the parties, whereby the plaintiff was to be in possession of the Menars ranch on the Garden Grove road for a term of five years. The court held that while there had evidently been an agreement as to the lease, yet the terms thereof had not been agreed upon, and as the law provides that such instruments should be in writing, no such lease could be recognized. Richard Melrose represented plaintiff and Horace Head of Santa Ana the defendant.

WHARF AT BALBOA

United States Engineer Office, 723 Central, Building, Los Angeles, Cal. August 13, 1909.

To Whom It May Concern:

Application has been made by Mr. John M. Clifford for permission to build a wharf at the foot of Pearl Avenue or Agate Avenue, Balboa Island, Newport Bay, Orange County, California.

A map showing the location of the proposed work will be on exhibition in this office until Friday, August 20, 1909.

Interested parties are invited to inspect this map and submit in writing on or before that date any objection, based on navigation interests that they may have to the work proposed.

Chas. T. Leeds, 1st Lieut., Corps of Engineers.

CEMENT AND CRUSHED ROCK

A large force of laborers were put to work on Monday morning placing cement and crushed rock in the first block to be paved. Work began at the corner of Claudia and Center street and proceeded west to Los Angeles street. A gasoline engine was used to operate the mixer and several streams of water were applied to the street as the work progressed.

The coating will stand several days, when the asphalt surface will be applied.

Inspector Cogburn seems to be on to his job.

BAND OF FORTY PIECES

Prof. Eddie Crowther has taken charge of the band as instructor and is already at work upon a plan to increase it from fourteen pieces to one of forty pieces. Prof. Crowther is one of the leading musicians of Southern California, having studied at the Boston Conservatory of Music as well as in Europe. He tells us his ambition is to make the band the equal of the best musical organization in the state. Those wishing to join may send in their names to him or Frank Tausch. Success to the new leader and the boys.

SPECIAL SCHOOL LEVY

County Superintendent Makes Report to Supervisors

County Superintendent of Schools Mitchell has given notice to the County Auditor of his approval of the requests of ten of the school districts for a special tax.

Hitherto school districts desiring an extra supply of money were unable to get it. This was true of all the districts except Santa Ana. Under a new law any school district wanting extra money to be used for the same purposes for which the county and state school money is used may apply for it to the county school superintendent, and when approved by him the Board of Supervisors levies a special school tax, in the district to raise the money.

The superintendent has given notice of the necessity of raising the usual school money. This year the minimum amount to be raised is \$53,053, based upon the number of census children in the county. Last year the sum was \$50,603.

The special school appropriations approved by the superintendent are: Anaheim \$2000, Bay City \$400, Fullerton \$1000, La Habra \$600, Laurel \$200, Lora \$800, Ollinda \$2000, Santa Ana common \$14,000, Santa Ana high school \$24,000, Springdale \$150.

NOTABLE EXHIBIT AT FAIR

PLAT OF GROUND SHOWING 14 IRRIGATION PRACTICES

So-Called Corrugation Idea Is Best Adapted to Sugar Beet, Alfalfa and Grain Land with a Gentle Slope

Fourteen approved methods of irrigating, adapted to practically every kind of land and the various tree, root and vine crops, are being demonstrated on a 15-acre tract in the Spokane valley within a stone's throw of the city limits in connection with the 17th session of the National Irrigation Congress in Spokane. The purpose is to afford the delegates to the Congress and visitors an opportunity to study the best known means of supplying moisture by artificial means to orchards, berry and sugar beet fields, vineyards and hay and grain lands. There are demonstrations by manufacturers of apparatus used in modern irrigation. Ten acres of land has been set aside for displays of machinery.

What is considered by experts to be the acme of scientific irrigation and at the same time the most economical method is being shown in the use of porous tile pipe laid under the ground. The principle is the antithesis of drainage in that pores and joints of the pipes give out sufficient water to supply the plant life above them. This plan is declared to be practicable in supplying moisture for fruit trees, vegetables, berries and almost every kind of product, the advantage being that the water carried by the pipes is discharged directly below the roots of the plants, instead of on the surface of the soil.

In comparison with the foregoing plan there is being shown the primitive method, practiced by irrigators before it was learned how to distribute water economically and to the best advantage. No grading or leveling was done on this tract; in fact, in contour it is as Nature left it. Water is taken to the highest point on the land to distribute itself over the ground. The idea in this is to show waste of water and soil by wash and erosion.

The individual system, also demonstrated, calls for piping water to every tree. To make it effective the water must have a head. The pipe, which may be small, is run to within three feet of a tree to discharge water into a circular ditch or basin built around the tree. This method is desirable in districts where a small amount of water is desired to do a large amount of irrigation. There is no loss from evaporation or seepage, and only the ground in which the tree grows receives the water. The cost of installing this system is much larger than for the open ditch or flume system, but the difference is soon made up on the cost of water, or where it is paid for by the acre-foot.

Subirrigating by means of open ditches is also shown. The ditches are of such depth that the water is absorbed without moistening the surface. This method is advantageous where soil has a tendency to bake or become crusted after watering.

Two tracts show the practicability of watering steep land in open ditches. The inclines on one tract are from 30 to 45 degrees. The other one shows the terrace system, water being dropped from one terrace to the other. Land can be irrigated by this plan without washing or erosion.

One form of the corrugation system is applied to soil where the land slopes in more than one direction, the ditches being made to follow the natural contour, which needs no grading. Water is supplied through one box and the ditches spread out in fan-shape over the land.

Another plan of the so-called corrugated idea, best adapted to sugarbeet, alfalfa and grain lands with a gentle slope, shows water distributed by means of V-shaped ditches or rills, 2 1/2 inches deep and about 18 inches apart. The marginal dike or barrier, in system of irrigation shows ditches built surrounding the tract of varying sizes running from one acre to ten acres in area. To practice this method successfully the land must be level or have only a gentle slope. Sufficient head may be had in the water center to cause it to spread over the ground.

On another tract is the dike system, which follows the natural contour of the land. This method is adapted to ground with a slope, but is not practical for level land. It is similar to the side dike system, but the first cost is less and the results

not as satisfactory.

The side dike system is used to best advantage on ground with a uniform slope. The method is to build dikes 100 feet apart, from eight to twelve inches high, depending upon the character of the soil. Water is taken from the head ditch and spread in a sheet over the areas between the dikes. The surplus passes into a ditch and is carried to the next area.

The sprinkler plan calls for spray-sprinklers arranged between the trees or vegetable rows and so placed that they water all of the ground. This system can be used only where water is supplied under pressure.

Another system is to distribute water to each tree in an open flume. The water is supplied from a head ditch. This is similar to the piping method to individual trees, but is a waste of water, though the cost or installation is less.

C. M. Speck, chairman of the practical demonstration committee of the irrigation congress, is assisted in the demonstrations by H. Delepine, an experienced engineer, who has charge of the work, and practical irrigators and growers from various parts of the United States and Canada, in explaining the various methods of watering land to obtain the best results.

WEDDED ILLEGALLY

Orange County License Used in Los Angeles County

The second illegal marriage in a fortnight because of an ineffective marriage license is reported. Thomas C. Palmer and Miss Louisa Schulz thought they were married in Los Angeles the other day. They had what looked to them like a wedding, with witnesses and a preacher, but there was a sad mistake. A license issued in Orange county was used in Los Angeles county, which under the law invalidates the ceremony.

The license was issued on August 12 by County Clerk Williams to Thos. C. Palmer, aged 30, of Los Angeles, and Lucile Shultz, aged 23, of Glendale. On Aug. 12 Rev. Wm. Davies of Los Angeles performed the ceremony at Glendale, Los Angeles county, in the presence of the young lady's relatives. He used the Orange county license.

Tuesday morning County Recorder Peters received the certificate from Rev. Davies for recording. The certificate was recorded, but the county recorder wrote a letter to Rev. Davies informing him of the fact that the ceremony he had performed at Glendale was not legal.

Palmer gave his occupation as that of an advertiser, and Miss Shultz gave hers as that of a school teacher.

CHURCH NOTES

German Methodist Church. Preaching at the German Methodist Church, Broadway and Clementina streets. Every Sunday at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Rev. Lane of Garden Grove will preach.

Christian Endeavor society meets at Masonic hall every Sunday morning at 9:45. A cordial invitation to the public to attend.

Rev. Markle will deliver the sermon at the union services next Sunday evening at 7:45 in the Presbyterian church. Subject, "The Greatest Lie in the World."

The reconstruction work on the M.E. Church is progressing rapidly. Services will be held as usual next Sunday morning. In the evening union services will be held in the Presbyterian church.

The J.O.C. class of the Methodist Sunday school will serve ice cream and cake on the parsonage lawn tomorrow (Friday) evening. All are cordially invited.

MINISTERS' PROTEST

Anaheim, Cal., Aug. 15, 1909. The protestant churches of Anaheim, in mass meeting assembled, resolve to protest against the serving of fine wines, by the California Wine company, or by any other company, at the State Agricultural Fair, and especially against the serving of such wines by young women, in peasant attire, as now advertised by the California Wine company.

We believe that this suggestive European custom of barmalms is insulting to American decency and ought not to be tolerated in a state fair, managed by officers appointed by the state and held at state expense.

J. L. Moore, pastor 1st M.E. church. F. W. Mitchell, 1st Presbyterian church. Abraham B. Markle, 1st Christian church.

ORANGE COUNTY GETS ROAST

NO COUNTY DISPLAY AT THE SEATTLE FAIR

Anaheim Visitor Sees Many Exhibits from Other Counties, but Looks in Vain for Home Display—Where Lies the Blame?

Editor Gazette.—It may be presumptuous on my part to undertake to do a little criticizing as to the above, and that by so doing relieve myself of the feelings I had when visiting the above fair at Seattle, and when on going up and down the California building and viewing the magnificent exhibit. I failed to find one exhibit of fruit, vegetables, wines or anything to show that there was such a place as Orange county on the map. I hung my head in shame when told by the officials in charge of the California exhibits that Orange county was only represented by an exhibit of oil by the Dominion oil company, an exhibit by a Santa Ana school of school work and an exhibit by the Los Alamitos Sugar factory. This is all there was from Orange county. This I know for a fact for I took the trouble to look up the entries on the official list, and to think that almost every county in the state was well represented by their products, and making up in my estimation, the finest and best displayed exhibit of any state represented.

Where was the trouble? Who is to blame? Those are the questions I would like to have answered, as I understand that the united chambers of commerce of the county had decided to donate \$1000 to make an exhibit of the products of the county. Was it given to the supervisors to look after exhibits, or is it still lying at the county seat? To be held in reserve to help pay the expense of the carnival of products to be held in Santa Ana in September? The official told me in Seattle that they were continually being asked about Orange county, and said it was really too bad not to have an exhibit from this county.

If we had nothing to show worth while, there would be some room for an argument; but when we can produce as good, and perhaps better, products of the soil than any other county of its size in the state, there is no room for excuse. It simply means thousands of dollars going in to other counties that would in all probability have come here if a proper representation had been made of our products at the fair, and literature distributed as it was by nearly every county in the state.

It is all very well to "blow our own horn" around home and say what we can do, but much better to go away from home and blow our horn and back up what we say by showing the real article. Orange county has plenty of good men to do the work if they could only be enthused a little more and help boost this little county by the sea. When we see such exhibits as was shown at Seattle by Alameda county of her fruits, and from Kern and Tulare, also from San Diego of her dried fruit, clusters of luscious raisins, etc., and away up to Sacramento in the north, with Los Angeles a star in the center, we wonder if something could be done to prevent a like occurrence at any future world's fair, or wherever California is represented at any future time or place, so that Orange county will be to the fore, as she justly should be. In all my travels to the west as far as Vancouver, no place looked so good to me as Orange county, and especially Anaheim. Yours respectfully,

Thos. S. Armstrong.

NOTES OF A TRIP

On the 12th of July we boarded the S. P. train at Anaheim for a trip to above exposition and to enjoy a holiday viewing the wonders of the Pacific Coast.

On arriving at San Francisco we took advantage of a few hours lay-off there to see the much-talked-of park at Golden Gate, and to see the progress the city has made since the earthquake. The ruins of the quake are still to be seen in many places, but the misfortune has not deterred the progressiveness of its citizens, as buildings are being erected in every quarter; yes, higher up in the air than ever. Skyscrapers, sure, they are. One would think the wind they have up there would blow some of them over.

Tuesday evening we left for Portland, Seattle and the north, that we might see by daylight the magnificent

views of the Shasta route on the S. P. railway. The scenery as we went along was grand, especially where the Shasta Springs are. Everyone got off here and had a glass or more of Shasta soda water, cold as ice; some carrying it away in bottles for future use.

We arrived in Seattle on Thursday at 6:30 p.m. were met at station by Dr. Paschall, whose wife accompanied us on the train, and who kindly invited us to very comfortable rooms with a friend of his from Los Angeles.

Not wishing to take in the fair on our outward trip, we took C. P. R. steamer next morning for Vancouver, B.C., a most beautiful trip of 85 miles among the islands of the Northern Pacific. Arriving at Vancouver in the evening we were met at wharf by Ed Stark with whom and his good wife we spent three weeks very pleasantly taking in the sights and surroundings of this fast growing Canadian city.

Vancouver is certainly a go-ahead city and if our American cities on the coast don't look to their laurels they will have to step down and take second place to our Canadian friends. Within the last 8 years she has increased her population over 60,000, the last census giving her over 100,000 inhabitants. Everybody is boasting the place, even young ladies having the fever, and are buying and selling real estate. The city is spreading her borders on every side, and over the Fraser river on the Lulu Island I saw the heaviest crops of grain and hay seen anywhere. Building is going on everywhere, more railroads are coming in. No less than four lines, the C.P.R., the G.T.P., the G.N. and N.P. all have a foothold to share in the profits of her resources of lumbering, fisheries, fruit, grain, etc. I had the pleasure of seeing the Fraser river salmon fishing fleet, bringing in to the canneries the harvest of this noted river (for everyone has eaten Fraser-river salmon), and also saw the salmon put through the whole process of canning at the Imperial cannery, one of the largest on the coast. Everything about the cannery is kept scrupulously clean and it was very interesting to watch the way the fish were cut up, washed, cooked and put in cans. The output of this cannery is 30,000 cases a day, employing 400 hands and 175 fishing boats. There are about 30 canneries at this place, called Steveston. The electric cars run out to it from Vancouver.

A large sugar refinery is in operation in Vancouver, also a factory where wood for block paving for the streets is cut up and filled with creosote by a peculiar process, making them more lasting and better when filled in with tar than any other kind of material for streets.

Next week will give my experience at Seattle and the fair. Yours,

T. S. A.

HUNTINGTON CHECKMATE

Ripley Prepares to Build Road Up Through Placencia

The recent visit of President Ripley of the Santa Fe to Fullerton and Placencia, during which time the incursion of Henry E. Huntington into his territory was pointed out to him, resulted this week in placing a force of surveyors in the field running a line for a cut-off between Fullerton and Richfield, a distance of 6 miles. It is stated on authority that building operations will begin immediately, and that the road will be in operation for hauling next season's orange crop.

The La Habra electric line has cut into Santa Fe receipts, and threatened to do so even more when extended to the Placencia field. Ripley saw this, and the new line will mean the retention by him of the bulk of the Placencia shipments.

A station will be established at Placencia and that district's shipments handled in future from that point. The station will undoubtedly be one of the most important on the Santa Fe line.

Huntington is planning to continue his electric line eastward from Brea Canyon and will undoubtedly eventually continue up the river canyon into Corona and Riverside. When this is done, a cross-country line will be constructed from Yorba through this section to the ocean.

It is a pretty fight these two giants of the railway world are engaging in in this neighborhood.

J. H. Padgham, the Santa Ana jeweler, had his leg pulled by a bogus check man the other day for a wad of forty dollars.

NEWSY BRIEFS OF THE WEEK

FARMERS' INSTITUTES AT FULLERTON AND ORANGE

Mr. Chapman Will Speak on Orange Culture and Mr. Neff on Grafting Walnuts to Prevent Blight—Official Programs—Ripley Surveying Placencia Railroad Line—School Monies

Farmers' institutes will be held at Orange and Fullerton, Sept. 1 and 2 at the former place, and Sept. 3 and 4 at the latter. J. B. Neff, conductor of farmers' institutes in Southern California, will be in charge. Following is the program for each event. That for Orange reads:

Programme:
Wednesday, Morning, 10 o'clock.
Music.

Relation Between Soils and Plants—Dr. R. H. Loughridge, Berkeley. Diseases of Citrus Trees and their Remedies—Prof. J. E. Coit, Whittier. Afternoon, 1:30 o'clock.

Music.
Question Box—J. B. Neff. The Practical Use of Fertilizers—Prof. J. H. Norton, Riverside. The Avocado and other Subtropical Fruits—C. P. Taft, Orange. Evening, 7:30 o'clock.

Music.
Question Box—J. B. Neff. Improvement of Country Roadways—J. H. Reed, Street Tree Warden, Riverside.

Pure Food in the House—Mrs. J. H. Norton, Riverside. Thursday Morning, 10 o'clock.

Music.
Question Box—J. B. Neff. Walnut Grafting as a Factor in Resisting Blight—J. B. Neff, of Anaheim.

How Trees Grow—Prof. J. E. Coit, Whittier Experiment Station. Afternoon, 1:30 o'clock.

Music.
Question Box—J. B. Neff. Necessity of Humus in Soils—R. H. Loughridge, Berkeley.

Care of Citrus Orchards—Dr. S. S. Twombly, Fullerton. Committee of Arrangements—J. M. Murphy, A. D. Bishop, Mrs. Hugh Thompson, Miss Susie Scarrett, J. R. Schooley, G. D. Toothaker, Mrs. Helen Bassett.

The Fullerton program is as follows:
Friday Morning, 10 o'clock.

Music.
The Necessity for Teaching Agriculture in the High Schools—Dr. S. S. Twombly, Fullerton.

How Trees Grow—Prof. J. E. Coit of Whittier Experiment Station. Afternoon, 1:30 o'clock.

Music.
Question Box—J. B. Neff. Grafting Walnut Trees to Control Blight—J. B. Neff, Anaheim.

Pests of Citrus Trees and their Control—Frederick Maskew, Department of Agriculture. Evening, 7:30 o'clock.

Music.
Question Box, J. B. Neff. The Care of Orange Orchards—C. C. Chapman, Fullerton.

Food Economy in the House—Mrs. J. H. Norton, Riverside. Saturday, Morning, 10 o'clock.

Music.
Question Box—J. B. Neff. Relation of Soils to Plants—Dr. R. H. Loughridge, Berkeley.

Distribution of Citrus Fruit in Market—J. A. Reid, Los Angeles Citrus Fruit Exchange. Afternoon, 1:30 o'clock.

Music.
Question Box, J. B. Neff. The Principles of Fertility—Prof. J. H. Norton, Riverside.

How to Buy Fertilizers—Dr. S. S. Twombly, Fullerton. Committee of Arrangements—S. W. McCulloch, E. B. Lang, C. E. McFadden.

MARKET DAY

Next Saturday will be market day, and farmers are invited to bring in their produce. An auctioneer will be on the ground, and buyers will be present to purchase all offerings of produce, livestock and other articles.

The live merchants of this city will offer the usual bargains in all lines. Market Day has proven a winner, and the effort to bring producer and consumer together was never more in earnest than at present.

Carrigan grapes for jelly; delivered 50 lbs, 75c; 25 lbs, 40c; at vineyard, 1 1/4c per lb. Order by postcard. Geo. Bauer, corner East and South streets.

TO PROMOTE FORESTATION

INSECT ENEMIES OF AMERICAN FOREST TREES

Interesting Data Gleaned from Old World Relative to Devastations of Forests by Insects, Study of Damage

The people of the United States in general have not kept themselves well informed on the subject of damages wrought by forest insect pests of one kind or another, which are however numerous in species. The fact was this country was so extensively forested that the impression has prevailed that waste could be tolerated without serious detriment, and that it was hardly worth the pains to investigate the sources of forest destruction, yet it has been going on through the action of insects to a serious extent since the occupation of the country by Europeans. More attention of late has been given the subject as a shortage of timber, lumber, and fuel supplies has appeared, calling for measures that will consume what is left and promote larger forestation. Our history as a nation is very short comparatively, and though much destruction of valuable timber has ensued through work of worms and winged insects, there are but small records of what has been done compared to what has been kept in Europe, which is an old country, and therefore has suffered longer and more seriously. Over there voluminous records have been preserved of devastations of the forests by insects through nearly two centuries.

The attention of Europeans was earlier drawn to the subject on account of the limited forests that for centuries has been existing in comparison to what has been until recently the condition in this country, and hence the European people have been forced to make a study of forest damage, and to provide as far as possible against its occurrence.

"Forest insects have exerted an important influence and modification on the forests and on the countries themselves, and this together with storms and diseases have been primal causes of radical changes in local conditions and the disappearance of numerous natural trees, the disappearance of species, or the total destruction of forests."

The insects concerned in depredations on living trees according to habits, and killing them, may be divided into two classes, one class comprises the bark beetles, and the bark boring grubs, which bore into the living bark, and excavate burrows and galleries on the trunk, which have the effect to girdle and kill the tree. The other class comprises those that feed on the leaves, and when appearing in large numbers they defoliate the tree and if continued for a series of years cause the death of the tree.

The species of insects that defoliate the forests are quite numerous, but the chief damage has been done by a few species only, and by the bark boring insects. The defoliations are chiefly winged insects.

The methods of reproduction and the seasons when the pests appear and do their most damaging work, need not be stated, the material matters are the extent of the damages they do, and the means to be employed to prevent or check their destructive work. The records show that the most damage done has been in countries in the higher latitudes, in the more northern parts of the two hemispheres. Not much record seems to have been kept of depredations in the Southern Hemisphere by the forest pests, and it may be for the reason that the higher latitudes of that part of the globe were never as widely nor as densely forested as the northern, and besides that part of the earth has but recently been occupied by civilized people. So far as reports show the region lying between the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn there has not been sufficient depredations on the forests to be deemed worthy of noting, in records, or there has been negligence in keeping them. In Europe forest insects have committed their greatest devastations, in parts of Germany, Austria, Hungary, Russia, Norway and Sweden. Vast damage has been done at different times in parts of the United States and Canada. The principal destructions have been in New England, Northern New York, Michigan, and to an extent they have ranged westward on isothermal lines to the Pacific Coast, but devastations have been so slight further south that they have attracted little notice at any rate very meager records have been made of them.

Appearance of these pests in myriads, numbers has been in a measure periodic though intervals have been of varying length. Entomologists make study of insect life, reproduction and habits, and they have recorded and preserved the occurrence of outbreaks of the larger character, and described in considerable detail the damage that has been done till 1872, by felling

181,000 trees the invasion was brought to an end.

The "nonne" moth is most destructive to spruce, fir and pine. An invasion by that pest occurred in Russia from 1845 to 1868, and spread over Poland, Lithuania, and last Prussia.

That invasion in Prussia covered an area of sixty German square miles. "At that time the moths were driven into the sea by a storm and were thrown back on land by the waves for a distance of ten German miles in a bank seven feet wide and six inches thick."

The ravages in Russia and East Prussia extended over 7000 square miles, and at least 55,000,000 Prussian cords of wood became the prey of the "nonne" moth and the bark borer. Many other outbreaks are recorded but enough has been cited to show the enormous losses caused by forest insect pests.

The most effective methods employed to prevent these outbreaks are in destruction of the eggs on the tree trunks, and preventing migration from the defoliated trees to adjacent ones. The last is done by a band of some sticky substance around the trunks which prevents ascent and descent of the insects that have defoliated the trees. Boxes also are fastened on the trunks to encourage the nesting of the insectivorous birds. These measures do some good, but are feeble against the myriads in which the insects sometimes appear.

Another measure is removal of all dead or injured trees as soon as possible, and the debris from the ground when trees have been felled, keeping the forest free from decaying trunks and branches.

In cutting trees for lumber and timber in this country there has been great want of care in avoiding injury to trees left standing, and neglect in keeping the ground free from debris. This want of care and this neglect are the worst kind of vandalism, and doubtless has caused many destructive pest outbreaks, and certainly has fed forest fires to a disastrous extent. Making openings around infested sections by felling the trees has proved effective in preventing the spreading of invasions.

As has been said Southern California has never been a forested country in a broad sense. If damage has been done by forest insects it has not been sufficient to attract much attention, certainly not enough to create much concern, and likely most of the trees that are grown are immune from attack. Like all evil these pest make war chiefly or altogether on what is the best and of the greatest value.

Planting the eucalyptus in groves of limited area can hardly be said to be forestation in the larger meaning of the word, but it seems beyond doubt that in the aggregate an extensive area will soon be covered by the various species of that kind. So far as has been experienced that kind of tree has not been attacked to a noticeable extent by any kind of insect pest. At least no publication of such fact has appeared, and there are no available reports from countries where the eucalyptus is indigenous of its being marauded upon by forest insect pests. In all its species it is probable that it is immune. It would be wise however in felling the trees to avoid injury to those left standing, and to remove the rubbish as soon as possible. Time will show whether this species of tree is absolutely free from attack. Perhaps there is something about the sap of the tree, that is offensive to insects. It is however subject to injury from fungous growths.

The great fight of the future on the part of producers from the soil will be with insects that prey upon forest, park and lawn trees, fruit-trees and vines, and with pests of grain, grasses and flowers. One of the helping agencies to man are the birds, as to almost every insect there is a feathered enemy. If the birds shall be unable to dispose of insect pests altogether they will do much in reducing their numbers and devastations if the people will promote and conserve bird life.

It is well known that insects have enemies of the parasite and other kinds. The Hessian fly, the grain Aphid, and the army worm have parasite foes that prevent outbreaks of those pests very frequently and speedily arrest them when they occur. There are other destructive insects that have enemies not parasitic in well known to California fruit growers. There are entomologists half inclined to believe that every insect that is a pest to what is grown from the soil has an insect enemy.

The Bureau of Entomology of the Agricultural Department is investigating with a view to discovering how far and to what extent insects that maraud upon what is grown on the land are opposed by insect enemies, and to what extent they may be made available in aid of man in his contest with enemies of his crops.

—By Ex-Governor Lionel A. Sheldon.

Hire's root beer at Mullinix'. 122

TO DRAIN ELSINORE LAKE

Great Scheme to Supply That Section Water and Power

According to reports one of the greatest engineering schemes that was ever proposed in Southern California is about to be carried out in Riverside county, and will make of Elsinore Lake not only the source of great motive power, but also the irrigating center for more than 1,000,000 acres of rich farming land. The project may involve the expenditure of about \$1,000,000.

The Consolidated Reservoir and Power Company, which was recently organized in Elsinore, will construct an immense dyke across the lake, in order to make of this body of water a well defined reservoir. The concern is capitalized at \$1,000,000, and its officers are H. Edwin Moore, Los Angeles, president; R. B. Sheldou, Riverside, vice-president; W. B. Scarborough, mayor and banker of Monrovia, treasurer and secretary. John H. Coffin of the California Furniture Company is a member of the directorate and George I. Lamy is the chief engineer.

By October 15 work on the dyke will be in full swing. The structure will be 7000 feet in length and twenty feet in width at the top, and when finished, will contain about 400,000 cubic yards of earth. It will restrict the area of the lake by approximately three square miles, and will uncover about 1500 acres of land, said to be as rich as those watered by the Nile.

Elsinore Lake is two miles in width and seven miles in length and its principal feeder is the San Jacinto River, which flows into it from the north. It has been decided that the dyke shall be started at this point of conjunction and be built across the east end of the lake to a point at Rome Hill, on the opposite shore. At present the area of the basin is about fifteen square miles and the maximum depth thirty-eight feet. Its reduction by three square miles will increase its capacity to about 100,000 acre feet, which is considered sufficient for all practical purposes. The completion of the entire work is expected to require nine months.

From a point on the lake close to Elsinore, the construction of a canal will be begun. This will follow the upper flank of the Temescal Canyon and continue to a point on the Santa Ana River about thirty miles from the starting place, and twelve miles from this city.

According to the estimates, this main canal will take from the lake about 10,000 acre feet per year, while the total inflow of the San Jacinto River is close to 22,000 acre feet during the same period of time. The canal will follow a uniform grade of three feet to the mile, making a total grade of perhaps ninety feet at the end of its course. At this point the power house will be located, and a drop of 850 feet will furnish enough power to develop at least 3000 horse power, which will be transmitted to Santa Ana for the use of several companies in that city.

Work on the power house will not be begun until the dyke is partially constructed. From this point the waters of the canal will be directed to the Irvine ranch, known as the San Joaquin Rancho, the area of which is 100,000 acres.

The Consolidated Reservoir and Power Company expects a 5 per cent return upon an estimated investment of about \$4,000,000, obtained by the sale of power and of water. Its holdings around the lake approximate 6400 acres, which will be sold in separate homesteads for farming purposes. The Company has also purchased power rights in several parts of the San Bernardino mountains.

CARNIVAL OF PRODUCTS

Larger Ground Space for Exhibits—Committeemen Appointed

The Executive Committee in charge of the Orange county Carnival of Products, which will take place on Sept. 30, Oct. 1 and 2, has the work well in hand.

Nearly four times the ground space for the big exhibit tent has been obtained, and many outside places which have not before been represented will have exhibits and floats.

The following chairmen of subcommittees have been appointed: Finance, W. L. Duggan; livestock, Chas. Riggs; concessions, D. H. Thomas; entertainment, E. B. Trago; products, O. H. Coulter; floral, H. P. Nicky; transportation, W. M. Scott; music, Fred Parsons; sports, H. D. Connell; industrial, G. W. Winter; queen, D. H. Thomas; advertising, O. H. Coulter.

To the man who wants a four cylinder, high grade and powerful automobile we say investigate the Studenaker E-M-F. Wm. F. Lutz Co., Santa Ana.

Are they all using the Oliver No. 5 Typewriter? Not yet—but soon. Why? Ask Carl G. Jörn, Jörn building, Orange, Calif.

WATER POWER TRUST

Private Interests Are Grabbing Sites, Says Pinchot

Spokane, Wash., Aug. 10.—Gifford Pinchot evidently found out where he stands with the national irrigation congress this morning when the 1200 delegates in the big armory gave him an ovation lasting fully five minutes and winding up with a burst of three cheers.

His was the wildest reception yet accorded a speaker before the congress.

He went at once into his subject, giving, as he announced it, a stewardship of his doings for the last year. He was preceded by T. J. Allen of the forestry service, who demanded that if the West is to preserve its forests there must be state laws and men to enforce them. This speech was heartily seconded by Mr. Pinchot, who, in furthering this sentiment, paid a strong tribute to former President Roosevelt.

Mr. Pinchot's address, in part, follows:

Most Valuable Citizen

"The most valuable citizen of this or any other country is the man who owns the land from which he makes his living. No other man has such a stake in the country. No other man lends such steadiness and stability to our national life. Therefore, no other question concerns us more intimately than the question of homes. Permanent homes for ourselves, our children and our nation—this is the central problem. The policy of national irrigation is of value to the United States in very many ways, but the greatest of all is this, that national irrigation multiplies the men who own the land from which they make their living.

"The great oppressive trusts exist because of subservient lawmakers and adroit legal constructions. Here is the central stronghold of the money power in the everlasting conflict of the few to grab, and the many to keep or win the rights they were born with. Legal technicalities seldom help the people. The people, not the law, should have the benefit of every doubt.

"Equality of opportunity, a square deal for every man, the protection of the citizen against the great concentrations of capital, the intelligent use of laws and institutions for the people, and the conservation of our natural resources, not for the trusts, but for the people; these are real issues and real problems.

Exposes Power Trust

"There could be no better illustration of the eager, rapid, unwearied absorption by capital of the rights which belong to all the people than the water power trust, not yet formed, but in rapid process of formation. This statement is true, but not unchallenged. We are met at every turn by the indignant denial of the water power interests.

"They tell us that there is no community of interest among them, and yet they appear year after year at these congresses by their paid attorneys, asking for your influence to help them remove the few remaining obstacles to their perpetual and complete absorption of the remaining water powers.

"They tell us it has no significance that the General Electric interests are acquiring great groups of water powers in various parts of the United States, and dominating the power market in the region of each group. And whoever dominates power dominates all industry. The time for us to agitate this question is now, before the separate circles of centralized control spread into the uniform, unbroken, nation-wide covering of a single gigantic trust. There will be little chance for mere agitation after that.

"No man at all familiar with the situation can doubt that the time for effective protest is very short. If we do not use it to protect ourselves now we may be very sure that the trust will give hereafter small consideration to the welfare of the average citizen when in conflict with its own.

"I stand for the Roosevelt policies because they set the common good of all of us above the private gain of some of us. And I propose to stand for them while I have the strength to stand for anything."

Silence fell over the congress when Mr. Pinchot directly charged that there is a water power trust in process of formation and said it had no hesitancy about sending its attorneys to the irrigation congress to influence its action.

"In fact," he continued, "I know one genial and urbane gentleman who is here now helping the trust's cause.

Among the features of the morning session was a resolution introduced by John I. Martin of St. Louis, sergent-at-arms of several democratic national conventions, calling for the support of the irrigation congress in the Lakes-to-the-Gulf waterway project.

For Sale: Alberta peaches 1 1/2c. per pound. Phone Sunset 453.

SULPHURED FRUIT

Chemists' Commission Begin Series of Investigations

San Francisco, Aug. 16.—Three of the five members of the investigating body of scientists appointed by President Roosevelt in 1908 to look into the sulphur dioxide process used in California in curing fruits, arrived today. They are Dr. Ira Remsen, president of Johns Hopkins University of Baltimore; Dr. R. H. Chittenden of Sheffield Scientific School, Yale, and Dr. J. H. Long, Northwestern University, Chicago.

The other members of the commission are Dr. A. E. Taylor, University of California, and Dr. C. A. Herter, Columbia University.

Upon these men and the results of their inquiries into the dried-fruit process in this State rests the future of an industry in which \$16,000,000 is invested. It was asserted some months ago by Dr. Wiley, chief chemist of the Department of Agriculture, that the quantity of sulphur used in curing California fruit rendered that fruit injurious to the health of the consumer.

This was combatted by the fruit men of the State, and the appointment of the commission to investigate followed. Dr. Remsen, chairman of the board, stated that San Jose and other cities in the Santa Clara Valley had already been visited and that the board would proceed to Fresno to-morrow.

He said that very slow experiments were being conducted and that no conclusions had been reached by the commission or would be reached before the results were known.

\$50,000,000 FOR IRRIGATION

Asking Federal Aid for Reclaiming Lands in Arid Section

Spokane, Wash., Aug. 13.—An annual appropriation of \$10,000,000 for a period of five years to aid in irrigation work is asked of congress in resolutions adopted by the national irrigation congress today. This is perhaps the most important recommendation in the resolutions adopted of which the following is a synopsis:

That homesteaders under a government project shall not be required to establish a residence before the government is prepared to furnish them with water.

That the government take measures to drain swamp lands in aid of land reclamation and of public health.

That the irrigation congress aid with other conservation organizations to bring about waterway improvements, reforestation, drainage, and other like projects.

That there be brought about surveys and estimates of reclamation of submerged lands where the work is international in character. (This refers to Northern Idaho more specifically.)

That the reclamation act be extended to Hawaii.

That the States pass laws regulating cutting of public and private timber.

That there should be no political lines with reference to the use of water for irrigation.

That the Mississippi deep waterway be developed.

The committee turned down the resolution asking a \$5,000,000 bond issue, after a severe debate, in which some of the Washington delegation upheld the measure.

No hint of the Ballinger-Pinchot difficulty came up in committee.

Prof. W. D. Lyman of Walla Walla, Wash., spoke on the subject of "Deep Waterways for the Inland Empire," with special reference to the improvement of the Columbia river.

IN A BARREL

Sacramento Has Funny Episode in Divorce Suit

Sacramento, Aug. 11.—In the divorce suit of Phillip L. Princevalle against Ada L. Princevalle, filed, a remarkable story is told of the trapping of a faithless wife. Princevalle had cause to suspect his better half of indiscretions, but said nothing to her about it. Instead, he told her he was called out of town on business.

Enlisting the co-operation of a friend, he returned to the house at night, and carefully placed empty barrels under each window. A rope was stretched to trip any one coming forth.

Princevalle strode to the front door and rang the bell violently. There was a long delay. Suddenly howls of a human being in distress came from the rear.

Rushing back the husband found a young man named John Huey in a barrel head down and clued in little else than the barrel.

Huey was rescued, identified and vigorously booted off the premises. Mrs. Princevalle undertook to protect her affinity with a gun, but unavailingly.

Before the scene was over the neighborhood had assembled to enjoy the performance.

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IS THIS A GOOD BILL OR NOT?

MR. SMITH'S MEASURE AFFECTING PUBLIC POWER RIGHTS

Aiming to Settle Conflict of Jurisdiction Between State and Federal Authority, Turns Over Valuable Rights to Several States.

Congressman Smith of this district has introduced a bill in Congress, which we publish herewith, and which has excited considerable comment in the state. It transfers to the several states valuable water rights, power and reservoir sites now vested in the federal government. The proposed law meets with considerable opposition, but in certain quarters finds favor. It reads as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the use of any unappropriated public land not included in national parks, Indian and military reservations, necessary for the construction, maintenance, and operation of works for storing and conveying water for irrigation, mining, manufacturing, domestic or municipal use, the generation of power, and for transmission of power over, upon, or under the surface of such land, with convenient telegraph and telephone lines, is hereby granted to the several states wherein the land affected is situated, in trust for the benefit of the people of said states, respectively, subject to the conditions herein provided. This easement shall extend to the land occupied by the water of any reservoir and of the canals or conduits of all necessary or convenient types and fifty feet on each side of the marginal limits thereof; to the land occupied by power stations and substations and one hundred feet on each side thereof; to transmission telegraph and telephone lines and fifty feet on each side of the center line thereof; also to the right to take from the public lands adjacent to the lands herein specified earth, stone, and materials (except timber) necessary for the construction of said works.

Sec. 2. That the several states may, by appropriate legislation, provide for the use and enjoyment of said easements by persons, companies, or corporations, upon terms prescribed by the states, respectively.

Sec. 3. That a state desiring a full title of the terms of this statute shall present to the Secretary of the Interior an application for the particular lands desired, accompanied by appropriate maps, the name of the person, company, or corporation that is to enjoy the use of the easement, and a full statement of the terms and conditions upon which said easement is to be enjoyed by the state's grantee or licensee. If the land sought is not required by the Government of the United States for any public purpose (other than for a forest reserve) the application shall be filed by the Secretary of the Interior, and thereupon the grant herein shall become effective. Provided, That changes in the route of a conduit or transmission line or the location of a power station or substation may be made by a proceeding as in the first instance, and upon the filing of the new selection the portion abandoned shall revert to the Government and be relieved of the easement hereby granted: Provided further, That timber taken from said land herein conveyed shall be paid for according to the reasonable value thereof; and parties constructing and operating works within a national forest shall comply with the regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture as to preventing or extinguishing fires on said land.

Sec. 4. That nothing herein contained shall prevent the alteration, amendment, or repeal of this Act.

By an act of Congress, approved July 26, 1866, Congress turned over to the states public land for the benefit of the people thereof the free use of the waters flowing in non-navigable streams, and at the same time granted a free right of way over the public domain for all ditches, flumes and canals, this easement to go to the person or company authorized by the state to appropriate and use the water. The water is still subject to disposal by the states, and uniformly has been subject to appropriation and use by individuals and companies without money and without price. The only condition imposed is that it should immediately and continuously be devoted to a beneficial purpose.

There has been no complaint at such free-hand disposal of these water rights in so far as they were intended for use in aid of agriculture and mining. But since the great value of these privileges for the generation of electric power has been seen, it has been the source of much regret by the states that terms more favorable to the commonwealth at large had not been imposed as conditions precedent to the acquisition of the water rights. In scores if not hundreds of instances, individuals have

gone through the simple formula required to secure a water right—generally all that is required is to post a notice of claim or appropriation on the bank of the stream at the point of proposed diversion and then record the notice at the county seat—and forthwith they were in possession of rights which they could capitalize at millions of dollars. This process has proceeded until, alas, practically all of the water rights at available power sites have been acquired; could the states now recall these valuable privileges there is little doubt that in granting them again, conditions would be imposed which would bring them more power over the users and secure a substantial revenue therefrom.

By the act of February 15, 1901, the free right of way for water conduits was changed to a "use permit" or revocable license, application therefor to be approved by some executive secretary or bureau chief before becoming effective; and of recent years the practice has been to withhold approval, to give it to whichever one of several applicants it pleased the officer to favor, or to grant it on such conditions as he was pleased to impose. Some permits have been revoked while construction work was under way, and one at least, I am informed, has been revoked after an expensive hydroelectric plant was completed and in operation; and irrigation has been prevented and home-building retarded. This element of uncertainty of tenure, I need not argue, ought not to continue. Invested capital should not rest on such an insecure foundation.

The purpose of House Bill 1192 is to pass the right of way over to the states, they to treat it as an indispensable adjunct of the water right, the expectation being that the states will grant permanent easements or licenses, and also that they will, with their added knowledge, impose such conditions to this grant as they might and should have laid on the grant of the water right. The latter, it will be readily seen, is the more important consideration of the two. The states have unwisely given away the major factor of a concession of very great value; if they be now clothed with full jurisdiction over the other factor, the right of way, it will aid them greatly in recouping their lost opportunity in connection with the water right. It will readily be observed that a water right is of little avail without a right of way for the conduit, etc.; and conversely, the easement over the land is of no value unless the holder thereof has water to convey over it.

There is another factor of some moment involved in this question: It is settled that the states have certain powers over the appropriators of water and may to a degree regulate the service and the rates charged, the use of the water being considered a public service. Now come some at least of the federal officials who have the power of approval or rejection of a right of way and assert that they should and will retain a supervisory power over the permittees as a condition of the approval of the right of way. It is admitted, I believe, that this power in the federal officer, if it exists, is contractual and not an act of sovereignty. But nevertheless the dual right of supervision is claimed, and of course that cannot be tolerated. Both the state and a federal official cannot make rates for the same company at the same time, nor can both acting independently make regulations as to the character of the service. Sooner or later one or the other must be given exclusive authority, and one of the purposes of this bill is to settle that point in favor of the states. It is to be observed that the power claimed by the federal officials in this direction is not born of any jurisdiction specifically conferred on them by act of Congress; they are merely authorized to approve or not approve an application for a right of way, and with that much power they have assumed the rest. The statute recites that the Secretary of the Interior is "authorized and empowered, under general regulations to be fixed by him, to permit the use of rights of way through the public lands. . . . Provided, that such permit shall be allowed within or through any of the said parks, or any forest, military, Indian or other reservation only upon the approval of the chief officer of the department under whose supervision such park or reservation falls and upon a finding by him that the same is not incompatible with the public interest." Thus the Secretary of the Interior may act only when some bureau chief says he may, and the latter may or at least does say the word only when the applicant has entered into such stipulations as are prescribed by him. The Secretary of the Interior may, if he be so minded, make further conditions. Thus the so-called federal power of supervision and the claim to a federal tax or annual fee from the ones using the right of way rest upon the contract exacted as the consideration for approving the application, backed by the power conferred by the present law to revoke the permit at pleasure

and with or without stated cause. The states, on the other hand, exercise their supervisory powers as one of the functions of sovereignty. Since one of these conflicting powers must give way, can there be any question as to which one it should be? Will the states be asked to abdicate one of their inherent powers and duties in favor of an executive officer having only contractual powers? To state such a proposition is to answer it.

It is submitted that the bill referred to will effectually and finally settle this question of jurisdiction, and at the same time strengthen the hand of the states in dealing with these very important and valuable concessions.

It is proper to state in this connection that the present Secretary of the Interior has not yet been called upon to act in these matters and nothing contained in the foregoing has any reference to his attitude in the premises.

Commenting upon the bill the California Weekly says: Elsewhere in this issue we print in full the bill which Representative S. C. Smith introduced in the House with the purpose of transferring jurisdiction over rights of way, power and reservoir sites, on all government lands except national parks and military and Indian reservations, to the several states to be used for industrial purposes. We accompany this bill with his brief in its favor for the further information of the reader.

A bill lacks very much of being a law, but an incongruous condition exists and something is likely to be done about it sooner or later. It is imperative that the right thing, and not the wrong one, be done. Has Mr. Smith proposed the right thing? We think not.

The states in which are located the greatest possibilities of hydro-electric development are those wherein are located the bulk of government lands and national forest reservations. Those states, with scarcely an exception, are politically in the hands of the predatory interests. The status of California is fairly typical. It is a political dependency of the Harriman interests and those interests can command such legislation as they desire and such interpretation of that legislation by the courts as seemeth to them good. Relinquish these powers to the states and the "tail will go with the hide," so far as the public control of water powers is concerned. They will be alienated in perpetuity.

With a Ballinger as Secretary of the Interior, the public may not fare better with these matters in national control, but we cannot fare worse. These tremendous interests must not be at the mercy of the whim or caprice of a Ballinger or even of a Garfield or a Pinchot, and a way will be found for reducing control of privileges of vast value and public importance to certainty and justice. The public well demands the largest liberty of action on the part of private and associate enterprise consistent with public safety, but somewhere there must be a reserve power to pre-empt, or the ownership of these great utilities will ultimately involve a more oppressive exploitation of the masses than has ever yet been accomplished through tariffs, transportation charges, Standard Oil, the sugar and meat trusts, combined.

Mr. Smith's remedy would be good if the state could be trusted. It cannot.

COST OF NEW GEOGRAPHY

Letter from State School Superintendent of Interest to Parents and Others

Office Superintendent Public Instruction, Sacramento, August 10, 1909.

Editor Gazette.—I take pleasure in handing herewith to you a copy of our circular relating to the new State Series Advanced Geography. In addition to boards of education, school superintendents and book dealers, to whom it is addressed, it will also be of interest to school principals, trustees, teachers and parents.

This new geography will cost the children of California 95 cents, which is 25 cents less than the old book. It is only by making new contracts that the cost of school books can be lowered. By making the change the royalty was reduced from 23 to 15 cents. That means a saving of approximately \$75,000 during the life of the contract. And the book will not be changed for at least 8 years.

Thus the State not only reduces the price of the geography but gives its school children a first class, modern text book, well bound, clearly printed, most generously illustrated and written in the light of the best educational methods of the day. The maps are simple, especial prominence being given to important places. The shape of the book has been changed, reducing the size of the pages and increasing their number, thus making a more convenient volume to handle.

One of the best features of the book is the California Supplement of 100 pages, with every section of the

State represented by pictures that constitute important lessons in themselves. Thus the frontispiece is the Atlantic Fleet entering San Francisco harbor. The supplement is designed to inspire the school boy and school girl with a lasting pride in California.

The circular reads as follows: To All California Boards of Education, School Superintendents, and Book Dealers:

Gentlemen:—The price of the new State Series Advanced Geography will be as follows:

Cost for railroad, boat or express, at Sacramento, 73 cents.

Postage per book (included in mailing price), 22 cents.

By mail, 95 cents.

Price to pupils from book dealers, 95 cents.

Orders will be filled as rapidly as possible in the order in which they reach this office. New order blanks, Form 101, are herewith furnished the book dealers. Please destroy all former blanks.

Please note that the use of the new Advanced Geography in the public schools of the State will not be mandatory before the fall of 1910, except in case county boards of education adopt and require its use before that date. In fact, a number of the county education boards already are directing that the new Advanced Geography be used by beginning classes, but are not requiring classes already provided with the former book to purchase the new one. Book dealers should confer with their county superintendents before ordering the new Advanced Geography.

The attention of superintendents of schools is called to Subdivision 1 of Section 1874 of the Political Code, which provides for the distribution of one copy of the above-named book to each public school district library within each county and city. Note the change found in the last three lines of the subdivision quoted above, relative to drawing an order on the unapportioned county school fund in payment for such books. It is not necessary to write to this office for such books; they may be purchased from dealers, if more convenient.

When the new Brief History, which is to take the place of the Grammar School History, is ready, ample notification will be given you. This will not be for several months; yet, please note that the Introductory History will continue in use along with the other books which have not been changed. It is the Grammar School History that is exhausted. Very truly yours, Edward Hyatt, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

"BACK TO THE LAND"

That people are anxious for farms and willing to make the effort to get them is well illustrated by what took place at Spokane Monday and Tuesday, for the Government supervised the drawing for homesteads on the Coeur d'Alene and other reservations just opened to entry. There are only about 750 homesteads in the first named tract of land that Uncle Sam is opening up, but for this the enormous number of 105,000 applications have been filed, and the government arranged a drawing by which every one of the 105,000 people have an equal chance at the land. For some time this plan has been followed, where small reserves were being opened, as it seems the fairest way and the only one to prevent the charge of favoritism. For several weeks, at the Spokane land office registration had been in progress, it being the privilege of any man or woman who has not once before exercised the homestead right, to register and thus have a chance at the lands. If one wins, he may not sell the right to somebody else, and if he does not use it himself, the right passes to the next number drawn below him. This eliminates speculators. The nearest approach to it is that one may prove up and get title to his land within 14 months, and then sell. And so valuable are some of the choice lands in the Coeur d'Alene reservation, that it is publicly announced that \$30,000 is a standing offer 14 months hence for the title to the choicest 10 acres.

Three reserves are thrown open in the northwest at about the same time none of them large, but all of them of very choice land. The Flathead reservation will afford something like 3000 homesteads, and the Spokane reserve 250.

The drawing for the Flathead reserve lands takes place Thursday and Friday, and for the Spokane lands next Monday. By means of these, homesteads for about 4000 people will be awarded. And that they are in demand is in evidence by the fact that for one of them 105,000 people registered, and doubtless many of these registered at other agencies, as that was permissible.—San Bernardino Sun.

Get your berry crates, chili pepper crates, bell pepper crates, sweet potato crates, etc., at the California Folding Crate Co.

GOATS AS TRAIL MAKERS

The brush eating instinct of the Angora goat is being successfully demonstrated on the Lassen National Forest in California where they are cutting trails for fire guards through the brushy areas on the slopes of the mountains. The animals, which number 3000 have been divided into two bands and under the care of the herders are grazed within certain well defined areas so that their work may be concentrated on the brush within these limits. The result is that they have practically killed nearly all the brush in the course either by eating it up entirely, or by barking, as in the case of the heavy manzanita bushes. At the beginning of the experiment there was some doubt as to the goats' willingness to eat the manzanita, but it has been found that where there is little else they will just as readily attack it as any other bushes.

The grazing season was so late this year on the Lassen Forest that the goats did not begin operations until about the middle of June, but since then they have made rapid progress and the result promises to be a success from every point of view. The trails will first be opened and then kept free of sprouts by the goats, saving the government considerable labor in cutting them out by hand as has been done heretofore, while the brushy forage which otherwise would have been wasted will support 3000 goats very comfortably.

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GREATER LOS ANGELES

The victory of last week's consolidation election, which merges Los Angeles and San Pedro into one municipal government, brings us back to the time, three years ago, when Los Angeles sought to erect itself into a city and county government, with lines so placed as to make certain the addition of considerable territory to Orange county. The plan failed because the state constitution made no provision for the merger of two or more incorporated cities. It provided for a consolidation of a city and county, but not for two cities. This defect in the organic law was remedied by enactment of the necessary law by the last legislature, and the first step in consolidating city and county has been taken.

When Los Angeles sought to consolidate, three years ago, the southern boundary line was tentatively placed at New San Gabriel river, which excluded Whittier, Los Nietos, La Mirada, Norwalk, Artesia and the rich strip of country lying between the river and our county's northern boundary line. Indeed, there were not wanting advocates of the plan to make Old San Gabriel river the consolidated county's southern boundary line, and this would add materially to the territory to come into Orange county, should a new county not be created.

The project for the formation of San Antonio county, at the inception of the consolidation movement, resulted in a decision by citizens of Whittier, at a public meeting held at the time, to ask annexation to Orange county rather than inclusion in the new county. This sentiment was reflected in the other communities named in the segregated strip. San Antonio county was not formed, but probably in the final consolidation of Los Angeles, an effort will be made to form the new county.

What will be the lines of Greater Los Angeles, and how do the citizens of Whittier, Norwalk, Artesia, and the other communities named regard this plan for the expansion of the Gem county of the south?

The special Water Powers Committee is in session at Oshkosh and steps will be taken to formulate a plan for taxing the developed water powers of the State, and for legislation that will enable the State to maintain control over this natural resource, estimated at millions in value. Owners of water powers have engaged the ablest counsel in this case to fight any taxing project that may be proposed, and litigation that may extend over years is in prospect. The opponents to taxing water powers assert that the riparian rights along streams are vested in the owners of shore properties, and have not devolved to the State or have ever been owned by the commonwealth. In reply, the committee will go ahead working on two plans. The first is a law that will assert State ownership as paramount and providing for an annual rental of these powers for a definite term of years at a specified sum per horse-power developed. The second proposition includes State control of water powers, and provides for a license fee for the use of the franchise.

The internal revenue officials of the Treasury Department are worrying over the fact that the prohibition wave has given an impetus to "wildcat" or "moonshine" liquor. Throughout the mountain states of the south, where "wildcat" distilling is a heritage of generations in the mountain districts, there has been a marked increase noticeable in the manufacture of illicit whisky. The records show that the revenue agents in the south are mostly engaged in continuous raids, first in one section and then in another, a record which has not been equaled in recent years. Georgia furnishes one of the most striking examples of this increase. Although "moonshining" prospers most in the early fall, when grains and fruits are ripe, J. H. Surber, the internal revenue agent stationed at Atlanta, with twelve men under him, has been making almost daily raids for several weeks.

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, before leaving for the food convention at Denver, announced that he would not stand for the adulteration of wines made from grapes, and served notice that offenders would be prosecuted. His

declaration is due to the alleged practice of American wine manufacturers of adding water and sugar to wine made from grapes, about three parts to one. Wiley holds that this is adulteration and should be stopped. Another practice to which Wiley objects is the making of a second grade of wine from the seeds and skins of grapes. These are used, he says, merely for flavoring purposes, the bulk of the wine as it reaches the consumer being made of water and sugar. The department has already ruled that Rhine wine must be made in Germany to be labeled as such. It is understood the producers will join issue with Wiley, and a contest is in prospect.

Horticulturists of Galena, Ill., are excited about a new berry which, it claims, made about it are true, may revolutionize the berry-growing industry of the State. The berry, called the rasp-berry-strawberry, has been grown at Quincy, it is said, and is a cross between the strawberry and the raspberry. It is said to have originated by accident, bees carrying pollen from one berry's blossom to the other. A Quincy farmer who has grown the berry for three years, says the bush is three feet high. It has a more delicate flavor than either the strawberry or raspberry, and there is a lingering after-flavor. No cultivation, it is said, is needed. In the fall or early spring, stalks are moved close to the ground; new shoots that follow bear the fruit, the growth being so vigorous as to kill off the weeds that spring up.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

Newport District School Bonds Sold to Santa Ana Bank

The Board of Supervisors on Tuesday sold the Newport district school bonds to the First National Bank of Santa Ana for par and accrued interest. The State Bank of Newport Beach bid par, accrued interest and \$1.05 premium.

Supervisor G. W. Angle was appointed a committee to confer with a committee from the board of directors of the Delhi Drainage district regarding the ditches along the county road in the Delhi drainage district. The Tax Collector was allowed to purchase 13,000 envelopes for \$35. He was also allowed the sum of \$75 to pay for getting out tax bills.

The map of Stockwell's subdivision of the town of Anaheim was accepted as to the official platting but not as to county roads.

T. B. Talbert, the Huntington Beach man appointed by Governor Gillett to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of G. W. Moore, supervisor of the Second district, took his seat and took part in the transaction of business before the meeting.

SCHOOL GARDENS

Valuable Adjunct to Education in the State

The school garden is becoming more and more popular as a means of nature study in the public schools of this State. In the School of Agriculture on the University Farm at Davis its use has been extended until the school garden is practically an out-of-doors botanical laboratory. The course in botany at the school is a very practical one, and its aim is to give an understanding of the way in which crops grow, and of the conditions which affect their growth. Each student is assigned an individual garden plot, and is permitted to choose for himself, under direction, the kinds of seed he will sow. During the last term experiments of various kinds were carried out by the students. One had a hot-bed; another a small nursery of fruit trees; others tried different fertilizer experiments; and all were deeply interested in the progress of the various undertakings. Part of the course dealt with some of the common and troublesome California weeds; the seeds were identified and a study was made of the ways in which the seeds are disseminated. The root systems of some of the common crops were studied, and investigations were made as to the depths to which roots penetrate. Barley roots were found twelve feet or more beneath the surface; and wheat roots penetrated even deeper.

Such studies as these are not only intensely interesting, but have real and great value in their bearing upon actual farm problems. The greater part of the work of the School of Agriculture is of just such a practical nature, and is pursued under conditions which will make its practical bearing clear. Those who attended its first term are enthusiastic about the School; and a much larger attendance is expected for the coming year, which begins Sept. 29th.

Mrs. Susan L. Beebe and family have returned from Balboa, where they enjoyed a month's outing.

Mr. Neff has placed the force under obligations for some fine melons, peaches and lemons.

BURNS MAY COME AGAIN

May Assume Leadership of Republicans Against Railroad

Col. Daniel M. Burns, who taught W. F. Herrin and Walter Parker what they are convinced they know of California politics, was here early in the week, en route to San Francisco, after his annual three weeks' vacation at Catalina. Col. Burns would rather fish off the marine gardens, with Sugar Loaf overhead, than be United States Senator from California, he says. Unless he is in Mexico, gold grubbing, he is certain to run down here, always, about July 10, to remain until the early days of August. Col. Burns would discuss all things, while he was south, except California Heroinism, or what has come to be so designated in the reform press. He insists that since his break with the Republican state machine, six or seven years ago, he has not mixed in politics. Yet there are those who do not hesitate to predict that one of these days the Good Government League of San Francisco may galvanize into real life, and when that time arrives it will be found that Col. Burns is very much in the political saddle.

While Col. Burns was resting quietly in his hotel here, another colonel, Jere T. Burke, the subtlest of the Herrin leaders in the north, was found greeting old friends in Los Angeles. Burke was in the Jonathan Club, a week ago today, the guest of Guy B. Barham and Walter Parker. It was Barham, by the way, who was the most devoted of Burns' adherents in the latter's campaign for United States Senator. The effervescent Guy, a bit fickle in such things, I fear, now mentions his former political patron more in sorrow than in anger. There are others in that region, who profess to be convinced that Dan Burns' picture must continue to be turned toward the wall. It will be recalled that in Governor Gage's administration Daniel M. Burns was the Republican state leader. He had an ambition to be elected United States Senator, to succeed the late Stephen M. White. Governor Gage, who tried honestly to deliver to Burns, is firmly convinced, at this late day even, that Col. Burns, in the succeeding state convention, by casting the weight of his influence with the man from Alameda, succeeded in giving the gubernatorial nomination to Dr. Pardee. At that convention Col. Dan was unhorsed and W. F. Herrin moved up a few notches to be the real head of the Republican state machine, although he was always a partisan Democrat, prior to that time. Events so shaped that Walter Parker emerged from Los Angeles ward politics into the limelight as the captain in command of the Herrin host south of the Tehachapi.—Graphic.

BUENA PARK

Mrs. S. H. Jackman and daughter Helen have returned from their annual sojourn at Lake Tahoe.

Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln Lovett will occupy their cottage at Laguna Beach for a month beginning August 15th.

John Porti has accepted a position at the Los Alamitos Sugar factory.

Thomas Pickett, former bookkeeper of the Pacific Creamery company at this place, was recently married and is now living in San Diego.

The many friends of Mrs. Joseph Balschweid will be pleased to learn of her recent good fortune. By the death of a relative in Boston, Mass., she has become heir to many thousands. The Balschweids are occupying rooms at Mrs. Barnett's until their departure for the north.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Speldel, formerly of this place, have sold their property in Los Angeles and will return to the Park to live.

Buena Park Lodge No. 357, F. & A. M., went to Los Angeles on the 3rd inst. to conduct the funeral ceremonies of Richard A. Sallor, a former resident of Buena Park, who died at his home in Elsinore.

R. L. Childers and family left for Cochran, Cal., the past week where they will reside in future.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS

Unclaimed letters in the Anaheim postoffice for week ending August 18, 1909: Miss Sarah S. Baker, Mrs. Rose Robbins, Mr. Beukle, Lottie Reed, C. E. Connive Stearn Buella, Pearl Sarver, A. L. Bennett, Wm. Schwarz, D. W. Cole, Tim Sullivan, Feally Don Daindez, C. Spooner, Fred M. East, H. L. Walsh, Claius England, Mrs. J. C. Yorba, Mrs. Hanckry, Curtis Vincent, Frank Howe, Lee Lief (2), Grass Lucas, Box 1334, T. J. Rogers, Perfecto Marnillo, E. Murphy, Glen Moon, Mrs. John B. Ness.

If the forest service plans are carried out during the coming winter a force of men will be set to work planting eucalyptus trees on portions of the Cleveland National Forest lying in Orange county. Forest Planter Crupier of the National Forest Ser-

vice is in the mountains now with Forest Ranger Stephenson of San Juan Hot Springs, selecting sites for the planting. The forest planter, under the guidance of the ranger, visited the Trabuco canyon district, and looked over the hills and mountains. The planter selected an area that he believes admirably fitted for eucalyptus growing. The two men are on the Verdugo portero south of the hot springs, where there has already been set aside about 1000 acres by the government as a planting station. It is not expected that nurseries will be started on the San Juan division at present, though nurseries may be started later. Next year the young trees will be sent from government nurseries elsewhere. It has been demonstrated that the eucalyptus is a fine forest tree for the foothills of Southern California. They are planted out in time to get the rains, and after they pass through the first summer there is no difficulty about their future.

The Southern California Sugar Co. of Santa Ana has filed a complaint at Washington, D.C., with the Interstate Commerce Commission charging that the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake railroad, the Southern Pacific Railroad, and the Santa Fe refuse to make through routes and joint rates with the Pacific Electric for the sugar factory products. While there are some exceptions to the rule, it is virtually a general practice throughout the country for steam railroads to decline to enter upon either passenger or freight traffic alliances with electric roads. The reason for this attitude never has been stated clearly and it is likely, therefore, that the commission shortly will enter upon an inquiry into the whole matter. The Santa Fe and Salt Lake roads do make joint rates with the Los Angeles Pacific for beans, potatoes, onions and other products not as desirable freight as sugar, which is excellent argument that the local factory should be equally recognized.

Miss Mary Reese of Verdon, Neb., is visiting in town with friends, the guest of Miss S. Beebe.

THE HURRYING BARBER.

Speed Manifested More in the Motions Than in the Results.

"Barbers," remarked the man with the short hair, "are born unable to hurry. Just you go into a shop, as I did the other day, wanting a hair cut, and ask the barber how long it will take. He told me, 'Oh, about twenty minutes,' and I said to go ahead."

"That barber honestly believed he was hurrying, but he couldn't leave out those little snip-snips about the back of the neck—they are all so fond of doing, and he had to cut the hair as if he were chiseling priceless marble. When it got to be about half an hour I said to him, 'You're a pretty bad judge of time, aren't you? He came back with something about not wanting to turn out a poor job. 'You know it to happen often in the case of shaving. When you tell a barber to hurry he dashes around on the tiled floor at imminent risk of falling, and he splashes the lather into your eyes and your mouth, but the fact remains that he takes as much time as usual to rub the lather into your face and as much time to shave you.'"

"I begin to believe there is some sort of rule regarding time that all barbers observe, because I have timed them. Once I asked a barber to hurry shaving me, and he had all the motions, but took up just as much time as when he went along at his usual gait. 'I imagine they believe the customer will be satisfied with the appearance of speed, and that's the reason they run around so and breathe heavily as if winded when changing from one side of the chair to the other.'—New York Sun.

Children of Criminals.

It is a curious fact—one all at variance with the doctrines of heredity, but borne out by police records—that the children of crooks, of all classes, rarely turn out to be crooks themselves. Deeper study of the subject might reveal that they are possessed of the criminal instincts, but that the tragically close example of the punishment and wretchedness that attend a criminal career has been a terrifying deterrent. The fact, at any rate, remains. The rogues' galleries of Scotland Yard, New York and Chicago may be studied in vain for the photographs of a father and a son.—Argonaut.

He Did His Part Thoroughly.

In order to avoid an argument with a woman suffragist on the subject of her hobby, a happy bachelor gallantly acquiesced in the truth of her assertions.

"But, sir," sternly remarked the spinster, "your admission is anything but creditable to you. What, for instance, have you ever done for the emancipation of woman?"

"Madam," responded the gentleman, with a polite smile and a bow, "I have at least remained a bachelor!"

Seemed All Right.

"Mamma, why don't you want me to play with that Kugger boy?"

"Because, dear, I know the family. He hasn't good blood in him."

"Why, mamma, he's been vaccinated twice, and it wouldn't take either time."—Ladies' Home Journal.

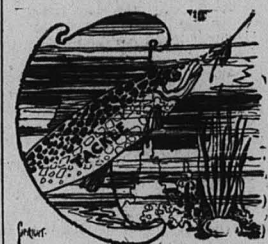
What the defense of the Surf Land & Water Co., a gun club, will be in the damage action brought against it by Smith and Dunn, ranchers, was made plain in an answer filed by the gun club in the county clerk's office. The ranchers brought suit asking \$2,850 damages on a claim that water seeped from the artificial ponds of the gun club to their lands adjoining and caused the ruin of the crops. Smith and Dunn were renters from Borchard. The gun club sets up in its answer that the club's land was bought from Borchard in the spring of 1906, that Borchard was well aware of the fact that the land was to be used for gun club purposes, that ponds were to be constructed and filled with artesian water, having been so informed by the agents of the club that made the deal.

Notice to Contractors.

The Trustees of the Anaheim Union High School District will receive bids up to Thursday, August 26, 1909, at 10 o'clock a. m., for installing a heating or heating and ventilating system at the high school building. Further information may be obtained on application to L. A. Evans, clerk of the board, or to J. F. Walker, principal of the school. By order of the Board of Trustees of Anaheim Union High School District. L. A. EVANS, Clerk. Anaheim, August 19, 1909.

Stockholders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of stockholders of the Anaheim Fruit Association will be held in the Water Company's building in Anaheim on Saturday, August 28th, at 2 p. m. All orange growers are invited. An amendment to the by-laws, defining the rights of control of fruit belonging to the members, will be voted upon. A full attendance is desired. C. O. RUST, President.



To Catch the Best

Inhabitants of the water requires alluring bait and proper tackle. The place to buy the tackle is from our line of

SPORTING GOODS

Our flies are irresistible and the sporty trout are bound to swallow them. Get your summer sporting outfits from us and you'll have them up-to-date and at reasonable prices. For recreation and fun our sporting goods every time.

Joseph Helmsen

Beaumont

The Land Of Profit

5 acres and independence verified. Here is fertility unsurpassed. The bounteous yield is evidence of Beaumont's right to your consideration. Mr. Homesecker—health-getting, contentment because never-failing returns from your labor. \$900 for 5 Acres with Water And a Big City Lot.

Free Stereopticon Lecture

Daily, 2.30 and 8 p. m. Next best thing to a visit to Beaumont is our splendid Free Stereopticon Lectures. 100 fine views and a concise talk—facts of interest to every California farm land buyer.

Beaumont Land & Water Co.

OWNER. Office and lecture room, 618 S. Broadway. I want to know more about Beaumont and its irrigated apple lands. Send me literature. Give me dates and rates for your excursions.

Name.....
Address.....

Palace Stables

J. HAHN, Prop'r.

First class turnouts of all kinds. Boarding by day, week or month.

201-203 South Los Angeles St., Anaheim, Cal.

Phones: - Main 391, Home 1671.

LOW PRICES ON SUMMER GOODS

Summer Lawns Your choice of all the pretty patterns of Colored Summer Goods At One-Fourth Less	Muslin Underwear The famous Queen Brand, made in sanitary shops, also a sample line closing all out for One-Fourth to a Half Less
Ladies' Suits, Waists and Skirts At 20 per cent. less. Everyone a bargain. Our Leader, A \$5.50 Suit for Only \$4.45 Waists, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75 values FOR ONLY \$1.00	Men's Summer Suits and Trousers At a big cut in price. Men's Straw Hats Fine assortment to select from, at about Half Price.

Special Low Prices in All Departments for Market Day, Next Saturday

The "S.Q.R." Store

Schumacher, Quarton & Renner
Phones: Home 1604; Sunset 541

- AT DICKEL'S -

Fruit Jars and Fruit Cans
Jelly Glasses and Canning Supplies

AT DICKEL'S

Cool Underwear

X FOR

Hot Weather

Also a nobby line of

Men's and Young Men's
Outing Suits & Trousers

YUNGBLUTH & KROEGER

Phones—Home 1044
Main 204

127 W. Center St.

Peter Stoffel

HEADQUARTERS FOR FRESH VEGETABLES

Kansas Hard-wheat Flour

Consignments of Staple and Fancy Groceries
Received Daily.

Phones Sunset 237
Home 1103 PETER STOFFEL, Prop.

Palace Meat Market

Schumacher & Schneider

Proprietors

DEALERS IN

Choice Fresh and Salted Meats

Telephone Main 51

Meats Delivered to all parts of city

FICTION is FICTION NEWS IS TRUTH

The GAZETTE Prints the News

The GAZETTE Tells the Truth

NEWS AND BUSINESS

Smoked glasses at Heying Brothers.
Fireless cookers at Dickel's.
Hot weather is here; telephone me your ice order. W. E. Duckworth.

Kodaks at Mullinix' Drug Store. 22
I handle all kinds of Hay, Grain, Wood, Coal, Chicken Supplies and Seeds. W. E. Duckworth.

For Sale: Alfalfa hay, McCray ranch, West Anaheim. Sunset phone suburban 32x6

Stationery at Mullinix'. j22

Watches well repaired at Dietrich's.

For novelties in Chinaware see A. Nagel.

Fountain pens from 75c to \$5, at Dickel's.

Chocolate, strawberry and vanilla ice cream at Mullinix'. Which do you wish? j22

I. Asher is ready to make contracts for walnuts. See him about it.

All ladies' shirtwaists, skirts, hats, trimmings, etc., for 4 days longer at 1-2 price. Stern & Goodman.

The coldest drink. Frosted chocolate at Heying Brothers' fountain.

Special low prices in all departments on Market Day at The S. Q. R. Store.

For bargains, go to The S. Q. R. Store next Saturday, Market Day.

For 4 days Stern & Goodman offer their entire clothing stock at \$10 to make room for fall clothing, now en route. You are to look them over. It is worth your while.

Orange ice at Mullinix'. j22

Dietrich, jeweler and optician, Anaheim.

Potato Dip at Mullinix'.

10 acres close in to trade for Anaheim lots or lots with house. R.F.D. 3, box 104, Anaheim.

Potato Dip at Mullinix'.

First Great Clearance Sale of Vehicles by the Wickersheim Implement Company. 20 per cent discount on all surreys. Every vehicle at sale price, no reserve. Read their advertisement on another page.

Drink Hire's. You'll feel better. 5c at Heying Brothers' fountain.

Rev. Moore has a runabout buggy for sale cheap.

We repair and build automobile tops. Wm. F. Lutz Co., Santa Ana.

Line your closets with cedar and keep out the insects. California Folding Crate Co.

Implements and harness of every description. Wm. F. Lutz Co., Santa Ana.

Straw hat bleach at Heying Bros.

The California Folding Crate Co. does building, remodeling and repair work.

Local and Los Angeles Bottled Beer. Prompt delivery. Rust's Winery. aug12-11

Wanted: A girl or middle aged woman to do general housework for a family of three. Call at Gazette office for particulars.

For tan and sunburn use Princess cold cream. Only at Mullinix' Drug Store. j22

"Unsurpassed." "Vogue" toilet cream. 25c. at Heying Brothers.

Milk delivered in sealed jars twice daily to all parts of the city. For further information ring up Home phone 1852. T. W. Jackson. aug1-

Fire extinguishers and fire proof safes. Wm. F. Lutz Co., Santa Ana.

Before you go on your vacation be sure to buy your kodak films at Mullinix'. j22

Peroxide, H2O2, U.S.P., 25c original packages at Heying Brothers.

YOU MAKE MONEY by feeding fresh pulp at 50 cents per ton f.o.b. cars or wagon, also molasses \$1.50 per barrel. LOS ANGELES SUGAR COMPANY.

FOR SALE—Peaches in any quantity. Come and get them on ranch or send an order to Mrs. A. Rankin, Anaheim, R.D. 3. 11

Alfalfa hay for sale. Delivered any place in city of Anaheim at \$12 per ton. Winters Bros., owners. Tim Carroll ranch, 3 miles west of Anaheim. Home phones 1821 or 1824. 4t

NEWS AND BUSINESS

Misses Ida and Agnes Fulde are at Long Beach for a week's outing.

Mrs. J. B. Neff returned on Sunday from Oakland after an absence of two months.

Skinner & Dickenson report the sale of a Baby Reo to Sam Ross of Brea Canyon.

Dick Broderick is back on duty after a visit to the Seattle fair and other up-state points.

Mrs. F. A. Yungbluth and mother, Mrs. J. Struthoff, are enjoying a vacation at Bay City.

Roger Williams, a leading Santa Ana attorney, was in town on Saturday on professional business.

Whooping cough is epidemic among the children. The cases are mild, and the kids are getting along well.

Mrs. Innes Henry and two daughters have returned from Newport Beach after an outing of two months.

Market Day Special

Every trimmed hat in stock will be sold at \$1.00 each. Shapes, 50 cents.

Mrs. Shields, at Hill Sisters Millinery Stand.

A shoe-lace and notion faker ran up against a frost in town on Saturday afternoon. About time to shut these gentry out of town?

Stephen Rimpau is home from Chihuahua, Mex., for a month's visit with relatives. Stephen is a mining engineer and is prospering.

Word has been received from Germany that Fred Pressel and daughter: will sail for home next Sunday and are expected here the latter part of September.

Troop D returned on Friday evening from San Diego, on its march to Los Angeles. The troop proceeded on its way to the latter city early on Saturday morning.

Market Day Special

Every trimmed hat in stock will be sold at \$1.00 each. Shapes, 50 cents.

Mrs. Shields, at Hill Sisters Millinery Stand.

Bert Simpson leaves next Monday for a month's trip to Montana, where he owns extensive property interests. He contemplates returning by way of Seattle and will be met there by his wife for a visit to the fair.

N. H. Mitchell was in town on Saturday from Los Angeles attending a meeting of commissioners for opening an alley north of Center street, between Los Angeles and Charters, along the route of which he owns property.

Mrs. Beebe and two daughters, Miss Suzanne and Mrs. Perrine, who have been sojourning at Balboa for the past three weeks, returned home on Wednesday. They were accompanied by Miss Reese of Nebraska, an old-time friend, who will spend some weeks in Southern California.

Auto goggles at Heying Brothers.

Water shares to rent. J. B. Neff. Tel. Sunset 1151. 5-20tf

Hand hay press in good condition for sale at a bargain. J. B. Neff jys Films at Mullinix'. j22

FOR SALE—Dry gum and walnut wood. Sunset phone 1593. 2t

Lost—Reward: After the fire on Tuesday afternoon a wrench for fire plug. Return to R. Fossek, and receive a vote of thanks from city.

Now or never. The time is here. Our clearance prices are of merit. Look them over in all departments. Stern & Goodman. 11

Potato Dip at Mullinix'.

Potato Dip at Mullinix'.

Great Clearance sale of Vehicles. Read adv. Wickersheim Implement Company, Fullerton, Cal.

Are you using one of our genuine Moon Bros. vehicles? If not, you do not know what comfort and pleasure you are missing. Wm. F. Lutz Co., Santa Ana.

Bath caps at Heying Brothers.

FOR SALE—A speedy, four-year-old colt. Apply at the ranch of John Gustafson, 2 1/2 miles south of Buena Park. j22-1m

Potato sacks for sale. Frank Champlin. Phone Sunset 1593. 2t

The vital parts of a Studebaker wagon are made just right. Wm. F. Lutz Co., Santa Ana.

Mrs. Cadman is spending a vacation with friends at Bay City.

Bird Beebe took in Los Angeles sights on Monday and Tuesday.

Mrs. Wm. Lawrence is here from Maricopa, visiting her mother, Mrs. Robinson.

William Pannier is erecting a \$3000 residence on his place southeast of Anaheim.

Fritz Yungbluth, Herman Stock and Lieut. Kellenberger were Bay City visitors Sunday.

Harold Pellegrin visited in town Sunday from Los Angeles with relatives and friends.

Charley Boege and family spent Sunday at Long Beach visiting relatives and friends.

High school trustees are preparing to install a \$1200 steam heating apparatus in the building.

Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong have returned from a trip to Seattle and Vancouver after a five-weeks' absence.

Mr. and Mrs. Falkenstein and I. Asher went to Ocean Park on Sunday. Mrs. Falkenstein will remain at the beach for a fortnight's outing.

Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Backs and Mrs. Jos. Bennerich left today for a visit to the Seattle world's fair and other points of interest north.

Bill Hill hauled in his threshing outfit on Saturday evening, having completed a season of a month's run.

Judge Howard and family drove to Bay City on Sunday in the judge's auto for a day's outing at the beach.

Mr. and Mrs. Melrose, Miss Winifred Melrose, and Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wallop spent Sunday at Balboa, going over in their autos.

Rain drops fell in town on Tuesday morning, as a result of storms in the mountains. Looked like fall weather. Monday was sultry, but nights were cool.

Mrs. Fred Rimpau and little child are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Rimpau. They contemplate leaving shortly for their home in Fairbanks, Ariz.

Contractor Lagman and a force of mechanics are busy with enlarging the high school building, which will be completed Sept. 15th in time for the opening of the fall term.

Peter Weisel and E. Phillips were in Los Angeles, Long Beach, San Pedro and other points of interest on the coast on Monday. They returned on the Owl Monday night.

The Methodist Church is being enlarged to a seating capacity of 500. The Folding Crate Company has a force of mechanics engaged upon the structure, which will be remodeled and rebuilt.

Louie Kroeger, Herman Schindler, Carl Pressel, Richard Fischle and M. Horwitz took in the sights at Newport on Sunday, where Mrs. Kroeger and the Schindler family are enjoying a vacation. They returned on the Owl.

Mrs. Hattie Mitchell was in town from Pasadena on Thursday and signed up for paving. Her signature is that of the last property-owner in the four central business blocks to contract for improved thoroughfares, and extending in four directions owners are signing for paving. The paved area will extend to Sycamore street on the north, Orange on the east, Santa Ana on the south and Palm on the west.

Joseph Helmsen was surprised to receive a letter this week inquiring how much he would take for a quitclaim deed to 640 acres in Imperial county. Mr. Helmsen a number of years ago, in company of several others, purchased 320 acres of school land from the state in the Imperial valley, and subsequently acquired the interest of another of the syndicate. On representation later that the land was valueless he ceased further payments, and the subject passed out of his mind. In recent years the property has acquired considerable value, and Mr. Helmsen is making careful investigations before disposing of it.

PUMPING PLANT PITS
All kinds of wood or brick well pit and cesspool work done in a prompt and workmanlike manner. Old pits repaired. Rates reasonable. Call on or address Ben Cook, Anaheim, Cal., or leave orders at the office of Judge Howard. 8-5tf

Automobile and fire insurance. H. V. Weisel. 11

No need to send your films to the city when you have an expert in that line at Bettsold's Studio.

It means much when you buy a wagon, a buggy, a carriage, an automobile or a set of harness, whether you get a good article or a poor one. How can you be sure of getting a good one? By giving us your business. Wm. F. Lutz Co., Santa Ana.

Loose alfalfa hay, \$13.50 per ton delivered. Henry Wagner, 2 miles south east of Anaheim. ap15tf

Postals? Why, yes, you can get them one dollar a dozen at Bettsold.

For Sale—Choice oat and barley hay in any quantity. Wickersheim Implement Co.

Frank Eastman is confined to his home with a bad case of gripe.

Lack of rock resulted in a temporary shutdown in paving Tuesday.

Mrs. Josephine Butler of St. James Park is the guest of Mrs. C. Brownling.

Dr. Freeman presented the editor-in-chief of a household with a luscious watermelon.

Mrs. Joseph Backs and little daughter have returned from an enjoyable outing at Bay City.

Miss Alice Robinson is taking a vacation this week at Avalon, Coronado and other beaches.

Mrs. Asher and Miss Gertrude Asher have returned from an enjoyable outing at Venice and Ocean Park.

Paper napkins from the Fulde Stationery stock on sale at 2 1-2 and 5c per dozen at Weber's Stationery and Music Store.

Mrs. C. O. Rust, Miss Elsie Rust and Percy Rust are guests of Miss E. Bennett of Escondido. They will be absent a fortnight.

Miss Anna Bruner of La Fountaine, Indiana, who is making a tour of the Pacific coast cities, spent last week visiting Mrs. A. Nagel.

W. T. Wallop and wife drove to Los Angeles on Sunday on a visit to friends, and returned in the evening.

Mrs. Jennie F. Taylor, sister of Rev. Juny of this city, leaves today for her home in Louisville, Ky., after a pleasant visit here with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Duckworth gave a picnic dinner to a number of relatives and friends at the county park on Sunday. All report an enjoyable time.

W. P. Quarton and family are back from a fortnight's camping trip in San Gabriel canyon. Mr. Quarton killed a deer, other trophies of the chase being a wildcat and fox.

Mr. and Mrs. George Terry and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Walter are touring the south country in the latter's auto, with headquarters at San Diego. They will be absent a week or two.

L. A. Squires has sold his 10-acre improved place southwest of town to Mrs. Lizzie Kemper for \$3000.

J. E. Stockwell has let a contract for a \$2000 residence to be built of artificial stone.

Work upon the erection of a large new packing house will begin this week on Santa Ana street, east of Claudina. It will be occupied by the Walnut Association, which will sublease to the orange association now in course of formation.

A federal forest planter is in the Santa Ana mountains selecting sites for eucalyptus planting during the coming winter. He is accompanied by Forest Ranger Stephenson of San Juan Capistrano. They selected an area near the Trabuca canyon as suitable for the growing of eucalyptus.

Business streets down town are well-nigh impassable, what with the thoroughfares being torn up for paving and the sidewalks occupied by a force of men setting poles in the walks and stringing wires. Excavations are being made in all directions, and the steam roller is at work. It is expected the first block to be paved, that on Center street from Los Angeles to Claudina, will be completed some time next week.

O. H. Coulter, who is chairman of the products and advertising committees of the County Carnival of Products, was in Anaheim Wednesday in the interest of the carnival, which is to be held in Santa Ana on Sept. 30 and Oct. 1 and 2. Mr. Coulter reports receiving much encouragement from all over the county and says the show will be bigger and better than ever before. Anaheim is expected to be represented with a fine exhibit of products and a number of floats. Last year she had a creditable display but she can do better this year with a little extra exertion.

For the week ending Monday night 12 carloads of potatoes were shipped from this city to Los Angeles, the growers receiving \$1.15 per sack net.

J. B. McFarland reports continued progress and prosperity at the new townsite which bears his name in Kern county. Land which was purchased two years ago at \$16 per acre now sells at \$50, a number of exchanges having been made at the latter figure. Fifteen pumping plants are in operation and an abundance of water secured. One of the wells yields 140 inches. Two stores, a lumber yard, boarding house and other business houses have opened and a postoffice established. Mr. McFarland looks for the establishment of a bank and box factory. Land is being set to peaches, prunes, grapes, almonds and other deciduous fruits. Mr. Perkins has 40 acres set to roses from which slips will be shipped to the eastern market by carload.

A GOOD BUY
Having purchased the stationery stock of O. Fulde, jeweler, at 50c on the dollar, I have placed it on sale to be closed out at the same big sacrifice to the public. Weber's Stationery and Music Store.

Fred Betz was in town from Placencia on Tuesday.

W. B. Holderman left on Friday for a trip to Denver.

Tony Wikie came in from the oil wells the first of the week to see his girl.

Victor Browning has the thanks of the office force for a donation of fine Kelsey plums.

Wm. Falkenstein is showing enterprise in inaugurating a movement for paving Broadway.

C. M. Luther of this city and Miss Lottie Z. Mozler of Santa Maria were married a few days ago.

Cap. Schumacher was one of the observed of all observers on the boulevard Monday afternoon.

Andy Fuhrberg will leave this week for Springdale, Nev., where he will erect a stamp mill at his mine.

Elmer Imus is again on duty at the postoffice after a vacation of 10 days. He reports having a most pleasant outing.

A meeting of the Anaheim fruit association will be held at the water office Saturday, August 28. See advertisement in another column.

B. V. Beebe will entertain the whist club at Bay City at its next meeting. The club has accepted a challenge from the Los Angeles whist club, and an enjoyable society event is looked forward to.

G. D. Killer, the pump man, came down from Los Angeles on Tuesday in his auto. Mr. Killer says there are no less than 500 pumping plants within a radius of five miles of Anaheim, whose cost is not less than a million dollars.

Supervisor Linebarger was in town Tuesday. He says all the county roads in this section are being graded and oiled. The road between this city and the oil wells will be equal to a paved street, says Mr. Linebarger. Good.

Louis Gratton who works at the Los Alamitos sugar factory, had his hand so badly crushed in a grinder Saturday afternoon, that it was necessary to amputate three fingers of the right hand. Mr. Gratton is at the Santa Ana hospital and is resting comfortably.

A quarter of an inch of rain fell at San Juan Capistrano Sunday. The rain was general among the foothills in that end of the county. Back in the mountains the fall was heavier. Trabuca canyon had quite a shower. The rain was the edge of a desert thunder storm, and was accompanied by heat and murkiness.

Assemblyman Melrose has received from the Secretary of State a number of copies of the Direct Primary Law which he desires to place in the hands of such electors as wish to study its provisions. The pamphlet contains, in addition to the law, forms for making of nominations thereunder, and an analysis of its practical operation. Call and get one.

Petition for letters of administration have been filed by Mrs. Bessie E. Smith in the estate of William D. Smith, deceased, who died in Fullerton June 28, 1908. The estate is valued at one thousand dollars and consists of the patent for a machine for revolving and brushing fruit and for one machine constructed under the patent.

Crepe paper, all colors, regular price 10c per roll, now 7 1-2 at the sale of the Fulde stock of stationery at Weber's Stationery and Music Store.

The Olive Milling Company has elected as officers and directors for the coming year: D. C. Pixley, president and superintendent; R. J. Blee, vice-president; F. A. Blake, Jr., secretary and Bank of Orange, treasurer; W. H. Burnham, N. T. Edwards, P. W. Ehlken and G. J. Mosbaugh. The company has issued a report showing that the mill is in a flourishing condition and that there has been a material increase in both tonnage and profit over the previous year. During the past few months many improvements have been made in the plant and the machinery, including a pressure pump and improved solar oil burner, which greatly reduces oil consumption.

Get your berry crates, chili pepper crates, bell pepper crates, sweet potato crates, etc., at the California Folding Crate Co.

Below are some of the prices from the sale of the stationery stock of O. Fulde purchased by me at about 50c on the dollar: Writing tablet, Fulde price 10c, now 6c; 15c tablets 10c, 25c tablets 18c. Boxes of writing paper, Fulde's price, 15, now 10c, 25c boxes 17c, 35 boxes 25c. Memorandum books at 3c, 7c, 11c, 18c and 25c. Envelopes 3c and 6c per pack of 25. Ledger and Journals 18c, 30c, 75c, 95, \$1.35. Weber's Stationery Store.

Get your Boxes Well Curbing Mill Work

At the Cal. Folding Crate Co.

Mrs. E. Horwitz and young son and Miss Hanna Horwitz returned on Monday from an outing at Long Beach.

SOLE AGENTS FOR "MONEYBACK" SILKS

ALWAYS FIRST

New things are always shown here first. They appear on our counters as early as they do in the centers of fashion. Our connection with

The Ladies' Home Journal Patterns

Helps us to keep in touch with Fashion's latest decrees and to secure the new things for our patrons earlier than we would otherwise be able to do. Watch our ads and our windows for announcement of the latest arrivals. Agents for the La Porte Mills, Manufacturers of High Grade Dress Goods.

William Falkenstein

ANAHEIM

"WHERE QUALITY COUNTS."

A brisk shower of rain fell Wednesday morning between 3 and 4 o'clock.

Mrs. Lewis will entertain the Broadway Whist club this (Thursday) evening.

Tommy Dietrich is decorating the new Irearte building with a coating of paint.

FOR SALE—Lemon Cling Peaches, 2 cents per pound. Apply to J. P. Zeyn. 1t

The Illinois society of Orange county will hold its annual picnic Sept. 9 at the County Park.

Erwin Barr came in from Elsinore on Monday. He reports the weather warm in the upper valley.

For Sale.—A Kimball organ, price reasonable. Inquire of M. A. Walker, North street. Sunset phone 811.

E. Phillips, wife and son of Milwaukee, who have been visiting Peter Weisel for some weeks past, left yesterday for Seattle.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Hilton are here for a brief visit with relatives and friends. They will make their home at Needles, where Mr. Hilton is cashier in the railroad office.

For Rent, for September, the Barnacle, Bay City, accommodating six people; modern. \$10 per week or \$30 for the month. Phone 1443. 1t

Market Day Special

Every trimmed hat in stock will be sold at \$1.00 each. Shapes, 50 cents.

Mrs. Shields, at Hill Sisters Millinery Stand.

A well-signed petition has been presented to Trustees asking them to call an election for the purpose of voting upon the question of issuing \$50,000 bonds for sewer purposes. A number of leading business men are in favor of the proposition. The board decided to take no action until the next meeting. It is estimated the work can be completed and a sewer farm purchased for between \$50,000 and \$60,000. The sewer proposition has the endorsement of the Merchants Association and the Chamber of Commerce. The sum of \$50,000 is being expended on street paving in the central portion of the city and many buildings are going up.

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"SAN JOSE" MAYETTE WALNUT

The great problem in walnut culture today is to produce healthy trees bearing nuts which meet in full the requirements of the most critical market, and which are apparently immune against attack of the walnut blight. This question is being very carefully studied by such men as Professor R. E. Smith and H. J. Ramsay, well known all over California in connection with the State University Experiment Station work, with practical reference to bacterial and fungus diseases. Attention is called to a bulletin by the former, published by the College of Agriculture, and to an article by Mr. Ramsay published in the Rural Press of April 4 and 11, 1908. These two lectures cover the ground fully, and should be read by all who are interested in the walnut industry. The best late blooming walnut of the true Mayette type which has been introduced is the "San Jose," so named by Rudolph Wiltz of San Jose. This nut was described by the late Felix Gillet, as follows:

"I consider them as regular commercial walnuts, which should bring the best prices on the market, for they are of fair size (commerce you know, rejects too large nuts, like the Mammoth), with a smooth, high-colored shell, needing no bleaching whatever; the inside is as fine as the outside, the meat filling the shell well, and being invested with a pellicle of very light color. You will observe that when the inside of the shell is white so is the meat, and when dark, dark is the meat. Such nuts can be put on the market shelled or not shelled, and sell well. These nuts from Mr. Wiltz are proof of our ability on the coast to raise first grade walnuts. Nuts of the shape like those of Mr. Wiltz are the best to put on the market."

The "San Jose" Mayette is distinctly an improved Mayette, being proved to be suited to California conditions. It is of the Grenoble type or class, and, as such, is superior to all others as a commercial nut. Of this type the leading nut importing firm of New York said in a letter to the late Felix Gillet: "Your letter at hand regarding Franquette walnuts and in reply would say we do not import those walnuts as such. What few come here come, we think, mixed with Mayette."

One has only to visit the leading stores in any large city of the United States or Europe to see in a minute that the nut here described, "Mayette," is the walnut of commerce, and the one commanding the highest market price. The Mayette is also the nut used for shelling purposes, most extensively, as buyers naturally do not wish to pay for the extra weight in a thick heavy shell.

H. J. Ramsay was asked at a recent fruit growers' convention: "Are walnut trees, when grown from seed from grafted trees reliable, or to be depended on to produce good nuts?" To which answer was emphatically made: "No, they are absolutely unreliable." Mr. Ramsay also said, in the course of his remarks: "The method, which unfortunately is being used by some disseminators of grafted stock, of going into a seedling orchard and procuring scions from a great number of seedling trees, without regard to the character of the trees, reaps no benefit, but the very thing for which one is working is in this way defeated."

—Leonard Coates of Morganhill, in Pacific Rural Press.

GREAT BATTLESHIPS OF FUTURE

Congress may be asked next winter to provide for 30,000-ton warships each with twelve fourteen-inch guns, and each costing \$12,000,000. It is stated that such a programme has been pretty carefully studied out. After considerable preliminary work, the first fourteen-inch gun has been constructed at the Midvale works and is shortly to be tested at the naval proving grounds at Indian Head. If it is deemed desirable to have guns of fourteen-inch caliber, it will immediately become a question whether there shall be ten or twelve of such guns on each battleship.

The proposition of two years ago, during the Newport conference, was to have ten fourteen-inch guns instead of twelve twelve-inch guns, the former caliber to have a relatively diminished velocity. It was finally decided, however, that when the fourteen-inch gun was developed it should be of a hitting power commensurate with the increase of caliber as compared with the twelve-inch gun. There is an inclination, also, to adhere to twelve guns in the battleship battery and it is possible that with the adoption of the fourteen-inch gun, there will be twelve instead of ten of those rifles, in which event the next warships to be authorized will be of at least 30,000 tons displacement, estimated to cost approximately \$12,000,000 each.

It is likely such a battleship will have the same speed and endurance as the 26,000-ton battleships now building. Much may depend in the determination of this question upon the plans adopted by European navies.

She Knew the Day Well.

A poor little faded woman had been brought into court as witness in a case involving very important issues. The entire case depended on the fact that a paper had been signed on a certain day, and this the forlorn little woman was prepared to prove.

"You saw the paper signed?" asked the opposing counsel in cross examination.

"Yes, sir."

"And you take your oath that it was the 13th of August?"

"I know it was, sir."

The lawyer, who thought another date could be proved, assumed an exasperating smile and repeated her words.

"You know it was? And now be so good as to tell us how you know it."

The poor little creature looked from one countenance to another with wide, sorrowful eyes, as if she sought understanding and sympathy; then her gaze rested on the kindly face of the judge.

"I know," she said, as if speaking to him alone, "because that was the day my baby died."—Pearson's Weekly.

Opportunity.

In one of the old Greek cities there stood long ago a statue. Every trace of it has vanished now, but there is still in existence an epigram which gives us an excellent description of it, and as we read the words we can surely discover the lesson which those wise old Greeks meant that the statue should teach to every passerby. The epigram is in the form of a conversation between a traveler and the statue:

"What is thy name, O statue?"

"I am called Opportunity."

"Who made thee?"

"Lysippus."

"Why art thou on thy toes?"

"To show that I start at a moment."

"Why hast thou wings on thy feet?"

"To show how quickly I pass by."

"But why is thy hair so long on thy forehead?"

"That men may seize me when they meet me."

"Why, then, is thy head so bald behind?"

"To show that when I have once passed I cannot be caught."

Dropping the Curtain.

"No, Mr. Slowan," said the fair possessor of the square chin, "I must respectfully decline to become your other half."

"But why?" asked the astonished young man, who had believed that he was the favored one.

"Because," replied the female exponent of the frosty digit, "the man I marry must be brave and fearless. Tonight you let out the information that you have loved me for five long, weary years, but have not dared mention it until the present meeting. A man who has no more nerve than that would hide under the bed while his wife went downstairs to interview a burglar who was making a raid on the family larder. Therefore, Mr. Slowan, I will work the piano for a little slow waltz while the curtain drops on the farewell scene. You will find your hat on the usual peg of the hall rack. Good evening!"—London Mail.

Speculative Life Insurance.

A mania for speculative insurances on the lives of public personages prevailed in England during the eighteenth century. Warren Hastings, the pretender, the rebel lords or the unfortunate Admiral Byng answered equally the purpose of speculation, and there were also regular quotations on the lives of notorious highwaymen. Sir Robert Walpole at one period of his career, when his life was endangered by popular tumults, was insured for many thousands, and when George II. fought at Dettingen 25 per cent was paid against his return. Such speculative insurances were, however, largely checked by the rambling act of 1774, which made insurable interest a necessary condition for a valid policy.—Argonaut.

No Picnic.

A Junction City man told of a remark made by a woman at whose home a number of people took supper one night during a political campaign in Sumner county. This particular woman, though young in years, was the mother of seven children. Next day the children were reasonably close to one size. When the "campers" went into the woman's house one of them noticed the bunch of children and said to the woman in a friendly way, "These all yours, or is this a picnic?" "They are all mine," she replied wearily, "and it's no picnic."—Kansas City Journal.

Tipped.

"Doesn't this boat tip a great deal?" asked a timid young woman of the steward.

"The vessel, ma'am," said the steward, "is trying to set a good example to the passengers."

An Attraction.

Mrs. Gillet—So there is a tablet in your transept to her memory. Did she do anything to bring people into the church? Mrs. Perry—Well, she wore a new hat every Sunday for three years.

How She Did It.

"So she refused you?"

"That's the impression I received."

"Didn't she actually say no?"

"No, she didn't. All she said was 'Ha, ha, ha!'"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Sleepy Sermons.

"Some men preach," said Sydney Smith, "as if they thought sin is to be taken out of a man as Eve was taken out of Adam, by casting him into a profound slumber."

Wade not in unknown waters.—German Proverb.

The Pitt Diamond.

While Pitt, the grandfather of Lord Chatham, was governor of Fort St. George in 1698 he became acquainted with a Jew merchant named Jamchund, who brought a diamond of great size for sale. He asked \$30,000 for it in the rough. It should, of course, have been bought on behalf of the company, but Pitt, seeing money in it, could not resist the temptation of making a private bargain. He became the possessor of the stone for the sum of \$20,400, and he was quite satisfied that he had behaved honorably when he paid the man, who on his part was also content. But the diamond was known to be worth more than Jamchund had received, and the transaction gave rise to a good deal of gossip, which in no way decreased when later on Pitt had the stone cut in England and sold it to the regent of France for \$135,000. Even that enormous sum did not represent its true value. The stone was set in the royal crown of France. It weighed 410 carats in the rough, but the cutting reduced it to 136 carats.—Mrs. Penney's "Fort St. George, Madras."

A Tartar Courtship.

Among the Trehulan Tartars a curious mode of "popping the question" exists. The Trehulan bachelor in search of a wife, having filled a brand new pipe with fragrant tobacco, stealthily enters the dwelling of the fair-one upon whom he has bestowed his affections, deposits the pipe upon a conspicuous article of furniture and retires on tiptoe to some convenient hiding place in the neighborhood, local etiquette requiring that he should execute this strategic movement apparently undetected by the damsel of his choice or any other member of her family. Presently he returns without further affectation of secrecy and looks into the apartment in a casual sort of way. A single glance at the pipe he left behind him enables him to learn the fate of his proposal. If it has been smoked he goes forth an accepted and exultant bridegroom; if not, the offer of his hand and heart has been so irretrievably rejected as not to be even worth a pipe of tobacco.

Value of Laughter.

"Having vainly tried many and various remedies to restore to health a business man whom I know and who had fallen into a morbid condition owing to years of overwork, a famous Baltimore physician at last persuaded his patient to take a course of funny stories, one at each meal, with an extra two at dinner," said a Baltimore man. "The patient, a solemn and gloomy fellow, at first rebelled, but finally, falling in with the idea, adopted the course recommended and was in the end restored to health, the effect of laughter being entirely to change his mental and bodily condition. Laughter, in fact, is one of the cheapest and most effective of medicines, breaking up stagnation of mind and body and sending a healthy vibration through one's system. There is very little the matter with the man who can enjoy a hearty laugh."—Nashville Tennessean.

Taunting Him.

It was housecleaning time, and Mr. Stubb was removing the dusty pictures from the walls. The frames slipped, the stepladder creaked ominously, and the perspiration rolled from Mr. Stubb's brow. In the humor to bite a nail in half, he turned and discovered Mrs. Stubb laughing.

"That's it!" he roared as the stepladder swayed. "Laugh and show your gold teeth."

And still she laughed.

"Do you think there is anything funny in my moving these pictures?" he spluttered in fury.

"No, indeed, John," said Mrs. Stubb soothingly; "but you know, you look so funny it looks like a moving picture show."

Then Mr. Stubb swallowed a plait of dust and simply fumed.—Chicago News.

Wrong Diagnosis.

A song with the title "There's a Sign in the Heart" was sent by a young man to his sweetheart, but the paper fell into the hands of the girl's father, a very unsentimental physician, who exclaimed:

"What wretched, unscientific stuff is this? Who ever heard of such a case?"

He wrote on the outside:

"Mistaken diagnosis; no sign in the heart possible. Signs relate almost entirely to the lungs and diaphragm."

Lucky.

Little Walter was whispering into the ear of his dog.

"What are you saying to Rover, dear?" asked his mother.

"Oh, I was just telling him how lucky he was," replied Walter, "because he didn't have to have his neck washed and his hair combed or go to school."—Chicago News.

An Inflection.

"Your tickets were complimentary, were they not?"

"Well," replied the man who had seen a painfully amateur entertainment, "I thought they were until I saw the show."

Social Progress.

"The Plitters are getting on rapidly, aren't they?"

"Indeed, yes. They used to employ a washerwoman, but now they have a laundress."—Woman's Home Companion.

Why He Is Solid.

"How can you tell he is solid with the firm? Does he come in late and go away early?"

"No; he comes in early and goes away late."—Buffalo Express.

TIME OF THE NATION.

How It Is Kept at the Naval Observatory in Washington.

THE SIGNAL FOR HIGH NOON.

It Is Flashed Out Over Nearly a Million Miles of Telegraph Wires Every Day in the Year—The Finely Adjusted Instruments That Are Used.

A few minutes before 12 o'clock noon every day in the year a young man walks into a certain room of the main building at the naval observatory, which is set up on a hill in the northwestern part of the District of Columbia. He glances at the various clocks in the room and then goes over to a table which is covered with electric apparatus.

He watches the clocks to his left closely and waits for the hands to reach 11:55. As the second hand approaches the 60 on the dial he prepares to shift a switch. The clock is so finely adjusted that when the second hand points to 60 it exactly marks the beginning of a new minute.

As it touches the 60 the switches are thrown on. That starts a signal that goes out instantaneously over 900,000 miles of telegraph lines. In Washington, New York, Buffalo, Cleveland, New Orleans, Baltimore, New Orleans, Norfolk, Savannah, New Orleans, Key West, Galveston, Chicago and elsewhere the time balls go up on their poles. People know that it is five minutes to noon, Washington time.

The clock which keeps the time in the observatory ticks on. With each tick there is a contact of electric current on the table similar in appearance to a telegraph sounder ticks away loudly.

It goes on to the twenty-ninth second, then skips one tick, then resumes its steady sounding until the last five seconds; then there is another gap. These gaps are for the purpose of giving listeners at the other ends of the great system of wires a chance to know what part of the minute the clock is on. So it goes up to the last minute.

At the twenty-ninth second there is again the skipping of one second. Finally the clock gets around to the fiftieth second. Then the circuit remains open for ten seconds. There is silence all along the telegraph wires. At the other end, where there are time balls or merely train operators, the long pause indicates that noon is almost there. The second hand makes on toward 60 and finally reaches the mark. Then there is another click; in about a second the sounder is down, and that tells hundreds of thousands of people that it is noon in Washington.

It is a wonderful operation, this getting the time, and highly technical. Finely adjusted clocks, chronographs and other instruments of great value are used, and the taking and recording of the time have reached a point where the human equation is practically eliminated.

The results obtained are of great value, particularly to mariners. The time is not only flashed to hundreds of points in the United States, but it is sent far out to sea by wireless. A cable carries the flash to Havana; another to Panama and Callao, Peru.

The observatory here does not send the time much farther west than the Rockies, but they have an observatory at the Mare Island navy yard, and from there the time is sent up and down the Pacific coast, just as it is from here to the eastern part of the United States. In the cities where the central time is used the flash marks 11 o'clock. An hour later local operators drop the time balls.

The mean time is determined by astronomical observations. When certain stars pass the seventy-fifth meridian, called the meridian of Washington, it is a certain time. The operator watches for the stars through a telescope, the field of which is covered with fine wires.

As the stars reach a certain point in transit the operator presses a key in his hand. A contact is made and recorded on a chronograph. The chronograph consists of a cylinder covered with paper. A fountain pen rests on the paper. It is held by an arm attached to the mechanism. The cylinder revolves once a minute, and the pen moves along the surface of the paper, making a spiral line.

A sidereal clock of the finest make is running in a vault underneath the observatory. With each tick of the clock there is a contact of two points. These two points are attached to wires that lead to an electro-magnet attached to the arm that holds the pen of the chronograph. The clock is so adjusted that each minute the pen jumps to one side. Consequently there is a break in the line.

There are other breaks, too, when the observer watches the stars cross the lines in the field of the telescope. The mean time thus recorded for each star, after being corrected for errors, is the clock time of the star's transit. Whatever difference there is between the clock time and the sidereal time marked by the transit of the stars is the error of the clock. From these astronomical observations the sidereal time is obtained. The error amounts to but little, rarely being more than from five one-hundredths to one one-hundredth of a second.

The time of sending a flash over the wires is practically nothing. A flash has reached Greenwich, England, in three-tenths of a second.—Washington Cor. Chicago Inter Ocean.

INTERESTING INCIDENT

Climax Comes When Papers are Served in Divorce Case

San Jose, Aug. 16.—A sensation that came as a climax to a series of interesting incidents occurred at the home of Mrs. C. J. Briemont, half way between this city and Los Gatos, late today, when Deputy Sheriffs Roberts and Lloyd Buffington entered the place and served papers on Miss Bertha Dupont, named as co-respondent in a suit for divorce brought recently by Mrs. A. F. Palmer, wife of a local attorney and preacher.

Mrs. Palmer alleged in her suit that Palmer's affections have been all enated by the Dupont woman, and the suit has never been set for hearing because Miss Dupont has been in hiding. Yesterday Mrs. Palmer got out the search warrants and went to the Briemont place, where they were confronted, after some time spent in searching, by Palmer, less than half clad, and minus shoes and other necessities of raiment.

He said that he would receive the summons to appear in court, acting as Miss Dupont's attorney, but the officers refused to be contented with this, and after some further search found the woman also partly clad. She had hidden in her bedroom behind a locked door.

At the time Mrs. Palmer's suit for divorce was filed, Palmer was filling the pulpit of the Los Gatos Baptist Church, where his conduct had begun to excite curiosity and some suspicion. A nephew of Mrs. Palmer accompanied the officers on their search.

Drying preparations simply develop dry catarrhs; they dry up the secretions, which adhere to the membrane and decompose, causing a far more serious trouble than the ordinary form of catarrh. Avoid all drying inhalants, fumes, smokes and snuffs and use that which cleanses, soothes and heals. Ely's Cream Balm will master catarrh or cold in the head easily and pleasantly. All druggists sell the 50 cent size. Ely Brothers, 46 Warren Street, New York.

The Balm is used without pain, does not irritate or cause sneezing. It spreads itself over an irritated and angry surface, relieving immediately the painful inflammation. Ely's Cream Balm contains no cocaine, mercury nor other harmful drugs.

JOSEPH BACKS, Undertaker and Embalmer. Furniture Bedding, Repairing Done. Phone—Sunset M. 23. Home 1062.

Base Ball Goods. FISHING OUTFITS. Etc., Etc., at SPOERL'S GUN STORE.

OLIVER HILL. City Livery Stables. Fashionable Outfits at Reasonable Rates.

O. LAGMAN. BUILDER and Graded Architect.

F. BACKS. Undertaker. Dealer in Furniture, Wall Paper.

Cornices, Window Shades, Picture Frames Upholstery Goods, Paints, Oils, and Glass.

Sewing Machine Supplies. Corner Los Angeles and Chatter Streets.

LUMBER, CEMENT, BRICK. ARDEN PLASTER. MILL WORK. Beveled Well Curbing.

C. GANAH LUMBER COMPANY. CHAS. F. GRIM, Manager.

Finest of Wines, Liquors and Cigars, at Roman Wisser's Favorite Saloon.

Schultz Beer on Draught. Center Street. Anaheim, Cal.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT of the County of Orange, State of California.

In the matter of the Estate of C. W. Marden, Deceased.

J. P. Greeley, executor of the last Will and Testament of C. W. Marden, deceased, having presented to this Court and filed herein his verified petition, in due form of law, praying for an order for the sale of all the real property and certain of the personal property of said C. W. Marden, deceased, for the purpose therein set forth, and it appearing to this Court, by said petition, that it would be for the advantage, benefit and best interests of the estate and those interested therein, to sell the whole of the real estate and that it is necessary to sell certain of the personal property to pay the debts outstanding against said deceased, and the debts, expenses and charges of administration, and that said personal property will depreciate in value by being kept.

It is therefore ordered by this Court, that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased appear before said Court on Friday, the 20th day of August, 1909, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at the court-room of said Court, in the City of Santa Ana, in said County of Orange, to show cause why an order should not be granted to said executor to sell the whole of the real estate and certain of the personal property of said deceased, at either private or public sale, as said executor shall judge to be most beneficial for the estate; and that a copy of this order be published once a week for four successive weeks in the Anaheim Gazette, a newspaper printed and published in said county.

Dated, July 9, 1909.

J. B. WEST, Judge of said Superior Court.

DR. W. W. ADAMS. OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN. Graduate of American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Mo.

Office and Residence: 116 Philadelphia St. Office Hours: 10 to 12; 1 to 4. Phone No. 1, Main 7.

DR. JOHN H. BOEGE. DENTIST. Office, Mullinix Building.

Hours: 8:30 to 11:30 a.m. 1:30 to 5:00 p.m. Evenings By Appointment.

W. Harold Wickett, M. D. Res. Phone, Main 533, Home 883.

Herbert A. Johnston, M. D. Res. Phone, Main 82, Home 882.

Drs. Johnston & Wickett. Office Hours, 11-12, 2-4, 7-8. Office Phone, Main 81. Home 861. Offices, 310 S. Los Angeles Street.

J. L. BEEBE, M. D. PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office and res. cor. Center and Palm Sts. Office hours: 2 to 4, 7 to 8 p.m. Both Phones. ANAHEIM, CAL.

F. C. SPENCER. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Notary Public. Odd Fellows' Block. Center Street. Anaheim, Cal.

Powerful Power, Reliable Power, Plentiful Power, Electric Power.

The Edison Electric Company, SANTA ANA, CAL. Phone, Sunset, Main 46.

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The GAZETTE Tells the Truth

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In the matter of the Estate of C. W. Marden, Deceased.

J. P. Greeley, executor of the last Will and Testament of C. W. Marden, deceased, having presented to this Court and filed herein his verified petition, in due form of law, praying for an order for the sale of all the real property and certain of the personal property of said C. W. Marden, deceased, for the purpose therein set forth, and it appearing to this Court, by said petition, that it would be for the advantage, benefit and best interests of the estate and those interested therein, to sell the whole of the real estate and that it is necessary to sell certain of the personal property to pay the debts outstanding against said deceased, and the debts, expenses and charges of administration, and that said personal property will depreciate in value by being kept.

It is therefore ordered by this Court, that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased appear before said Court on Friday, the 20th day of August, 1909, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at the court-room of said Court, in the City of Santa Ana, in said County of Orange, to show cause why an order should not be granted to said executor to sell the whole of the real estate and certain of the personal property of said deceased, at either private or public sale, as said executor shall judge to be most beneficial for the estate; and that a copy of this order be published once a week for four successive weeks in the Anaheim Gazette, a newspaper printed and published in said county.

Dated, July 9, 1909.

J. B. WEST, Judge of said Superior Court.

Griffith Lumber Co.

Agents for

ORIENTAL PLASTER

SOME ASPECTS OF FORESTRY

HOW BEST TO APPLY LAWS TO FIT LOCAL NEEDS

Wood and Water Two Main Requisites When a Man Hunts his Camp In Wilderness — The Vital Truth

[From Circular No. 140 of the United States Forest Service, by Treadwell Cleveland, Jr.]

Many people in this country think that forestry had never been tried until our Government began to practice it upon the national forests. Yet forestry is practiced by every civilized country in the world, except China and Turkey. It gets results which can be got in no other way, and which are necessary to the general welfare. Forestry is not a new thing. It was discussed two thousand years ago, and it has been studied, and applied with increasing thoroughness ever since.

The principles of forestry are everywhere the same. They rest on natural laws, which are at work everywhere and all the time. It is simply a question of how best to apply these laws to fit local needs and conditions. No matter how widely countries may differ in size, climate, population, industry, or government, provided only they have forests, all of them must come to forestry some time as a matter of necessity.

The countries of Europe and Asia, taken together, have passed through all the stages of forest history, and applied all the known principles of forestry. They are rich in forest experience. The lessons of forestry were brought home to them by hard knocks. Their forest systems were built up gradually as the result of hardship. They did not first spin fine theories and then apply those by main force. On the contrary, they began by facing disagreeable facts. Every step of the way toward wise forest use, the world over, has been made at the sharp spur of want, suffering, or loss. As a result, the science of forestry is one of the most practical and most directly useful of all the sciences. It is a serious work, undertaken as a measure of relief, and continued as a safeguard against future calamity.

Roughly, those countries which today manage their forests on sound principles have passed through four stages of forest experience. At first the forests were so abundant as to be in the way, and so they were either neglected or destroyed. Next, as settlements grew and the borders of the forest receded farther and farther from the places where wood was needed and used, the question of local wood supplies had to be faced, and the forest was spared or even protected. Third, the increasing knowledge of wood, together with better knowledge of the forest and its growth led to the recognition of the forest as a crop, like agricultural crops, which must be harvested and which should therefore be made to grow again. In this stage silviculture, or the management of the forest so as to encourage its continued best growth, was born. Finally, as natural and industrial progress led to measures for the general welfare, including a wiser and less wasteful use of natural resources, the forest was safeguarded and controlled so as to yield a constant maximum product year after year and from one generation to another. Systematic forestry, therefore, applied by the nation for the benefit of the people, and practiced increasingly by far-sighted private citizens, comes when the last lesson in the school of forest experience is mastered.

China holds a unique position as the only civilized country which has persistently destroyed forests. What forestry has done in other countries stands out in bold relief against the background of China, whose hills have been largely stripped clean of all vegetation, and whose soil is almost completely at the mercy of the floods. Trees have been left only where they could not be reached. Almost the sole use for lumber is the manufacture of coffins. The heavy two or three inch planks for this purpose are so scarce, and the cost of transporting them by coolies is so high, that they sell for \$2 or \$3 apiece.

Nowhere in the world is the forest cleaned off down to the very soil as it is in China. When the trees are gone, the saplings, the shrubs, and even the herbage are taken. Slender poles are used to build houses; inconsiderable shrubs are turned into charcoal. In the lower mountains of northeastern China, where the stripping process has reached its extreme phase, there is no trace of anything worthy of the name of forest. In the graveyards and courts of the temples a few aged cedars have been preserved by the force of public opinion, and poplars and fruit trees planted about the dwellings are protected as private property by the peasant owners.

In the province of Shantung, where deforestation is practically complete, fuel and fodder for cattle are literally scratched from the hillsides by boys who go out from villages with their iron rakes in autumn to secure winter supplies. Grazing animals, searching every ledge and crevice, crop the remaining grass down to the very roots.

A dearth of wood is not the only forlorn result of forest devastation; a dearth of water and the ruin of the soil follow in its train. In western China, where forest destruction is not yet complete, enough vegetation covers the mountains to retard the run-off of the rains and return sufficient moisture to lower levels, where it can be reached by the roots of crops and where springs are numerous. But on the waste hills of eastern China the rains rush off from the barren surfaces, flooding the valleys, ruining the fields, and destroying the towns and villages. No water is retained at the higher levels, so that none is fed underground to the lower soils or to the springs. As a result, even on the plains the water level is too far beneath the surface to be used. Without irrigation and the ingenious terracing of hillsides, by which the rains are made to wash the soil into thousands of miniature fields whose edges are propped up by walls, agriculture would be entirely impossible. Even irrigation calls for the immense labor of drawing the needed water from wells.

In a word, the Chinese, by forest waste, have brought upon themselves two costly calamities—floods and water famine.

Why is this? As these words are written (January, 1909), the richest agricultural region of California is being devastated by flood. The Sacramento River stands over twenty-nine feet above low-water mark at the Capital of the State—the highest that it has ever been. The fertile islands in the vast delta of the Sacramento-San Joaquin river system are one by one going under the waves, although their levees are higher than ever before, although they were built up and patrolled and fought for with all the determination enterprise, devotion that human nature is capable of. Tens of thousands of acres already are lost.

Why is this? Why should the waters be higher than ever before? Is the rainfall greater? Is there more snow than in bygone years? No. The reason lies in the folly and improvidence of man. We cut and burn away the forest cover on the Sierras so that they can no longer hold back the waters for the summer streams. We wash the soil upon which our future prosperity depends into the channels of our rivers, choking them and raising them above the level of the land.

THE VITAL TRUTH Stewart Edward White, the noted writer of camping and outdoor stories, lives in Santa Barbara. Even his honeymoon was spent in the open, in a horseback trip through the high Sierras round about Mount Whitney. He has written a fine article for the American Magazine for January, 1908, under the caption, The Fight for the Forests, from which the following is extracted, by permission.

"When a man makes his camp in the wilderness he hunts first of all two requisites. If they exist in abundance, he is happy and comfortable; if they lack, he must take his rest, and move on to more favored localities. These two requisites are wood and water.

And, curiously enough, these two necessities of man's abiding depend absolutely one on the other. Without rainfall the forests will not grow. Without the forests the rainfall is destructive, rather than beneficent. In a naked country—whether artificially or naturally so—the water comes in great torrential floods followed by droughts. A covering of forest, on the other hand, retains the rainfall as would a sponge, distributing it slowly through regulated streams, holding it back against the needs of the dry season. Wherever the forests have been cut away, we are treated each spring to destructive floods, as has many times proven in the valleys of those great rivers draining in the site of the old pine forests in the East. Contrariwise, in California, when the necessities of irrigation cause the people to pay great attention to such matters, it has been found by actual measurement that the stream flow has increased twenty-five per cent since the establishment of efficient protection for the forest cover.

Since these things are so, it follows naturally that sooner or later nations would see through the haze of immediate expediency to the vital truth, forced home boldly on the individual camper. From this realization would come a system of forestry.

In Switzerland we find the earliest intelligent treatment of the question. Switzerland's mountainous situation would have rendered her peculiarly liable to complete extinction by flood, avalanche and the erosion of the agricultural soil, once the natural protection was removed. But today Switzerland is prosperous and very much alive. Over one thousand years ago she possessed a forest system, and had developed a scientific forestry by the fifteenth century. As early as Louis XIV. France awoke to the fact that her forests and her life were draining away together. But it was too late. Today she is spending \$34 an acre to reforest her watersheds. The same experience is costing Italy \$50 an acre. Italy is not a wealthy nation; yet she is appropriating cheerfully this enormous sum in the realization that on it depends the question as to whether or not she will have to strike her tents. If we of the United States were called upon to replace at even Italy's figure the trees now growing on the watersheds protected by our reserves, we would have to spend about three billion dollars.

Only a few years ago the forest was our enemy here in America. Every step of the way must be cleared by the pioneer's axe and guarded by his rifle. A tree was a foe to be got rid of as expeditiously as possible. To ingrained, and inherited hostility succeeded indifference, which is but just beginning to yield ground to a more enlightened sentiment. This enlightened sentiment further encountered determined and unscrupulous opposition from the land-grabbers, the free grazing, and all the rest of the various pirates or parasites that prey upon and cling to the rich spoils of our public domain.

ENDING OF THE WORLD

Scientists Speculating Upon Problem of the Future

The terrible catastrophe in Italy, which caused the inhabitants of the ill-fated City of Messina to believe that the end of the world had come is only a foretaste on a small scale of what many eminent scientists believe will be the end of the world.

That eternal problem of how the world will end, in the opinion of many, a matter for scientific investigation, and it is curious that the majority believe that the earth will open up and fly to pieces in the most gigantic earthquake ever known; an earthquake that will wipe all life from the globe before the actual destruction of the earth is complete.

H. G. Wells, whose scientific prophecies are well known, is, however, of a different opinion. "The world will end, he declares, by its becoming entirely frozen over. It is a well-known fact that every year more ice accumulates around the poles; in short, many millions of tons of ice in excess of that of the year previous settle about the earth's extremities each year, and in Mr. Wells' opinion this will gradually extend until the whole world is frozen over and every living thing is thus destroyed.

Several scientists are of the opinion that we shall perish by fire, and this old world of ours with us. Nikola Tesla, the great American, is convinced that the atmosphere of the world being so fully charged with electricity, the result will be a gigantic explosion by spontaneous combustion, when the world will be entirely encircled with flame, which in the space of a few seconds will destroy all life.

Two of the world's greatest scientists firmly aver that the end of the world will be brought about by astronomical conditions. Take Prof. Marlenberg, the noted Austrian student. In his opinion the earth will fly from its orbit and come in contact with one of the other planets that may chance to be in a direct line. The earth, being comparatively small, will, of course, get the worst of it, and split into fragments at the collision.

But, of course, directly the world swerved from the orbit all living things would die, and such an earthquake take place which would completely put the Italian catastrophe in the shade.

Just as interesting is the prognostication of M. Camille Flammarion, one of the greatest living scientists. After many years of study he has arrived at the conclusion that the world will in the twenty-fifth century come across the path of the comet Bella, which crossed our line a few years ago. On this occasion, however, a collision will take place, and Bella being infinitely greater than the earth, a shock may be expected which he calculates, will be 865 times greater than the shock caused by the collision of two trains each traveling at sixty-five miles an hour.

CONGRESS COMES HIGH

Washington, Aug. 12.—The extraordinary session of Congress which was completed one week ago, cost the American people, it has been estimated by some of the statisticians around the Capitol, about \$500,000.

Many different items entered into this grand total, the chief of which is mileage.

The House expense on the mileage account aggregates \$154,000, and that of the Senate \$47,000.

Point by point we can show you wherein the Durac stands alone for simplicity and durability. Wm. F. Lutz Co., Santa Ana.

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INTERESTS, OR THE PEOPLE?

Is President Taft Back of Ballinger In This Business?

Whatever Secretary of the Interior Ballinger does in reversing the conservation policies of President Roosevelt will naturally be charged up to President Taft, who is responsible for Secretary Ballinger. The evidence appears to be accumulating that Secretary of the Interior Ballinger is more concerned with conserving the interests of certain private corporations, particularly the impending power trust, than in preserving the inheritance of the American people. The reversal by Secretary Ballinger of the order of former Secretary Garfield withdrawing vast tracts of government land from entry in order to protect water power sites of incalculable value, appears to have served no other purpose than to benefit the power trust and timber speculators. The conservation policy of President Roosevelt made effective through the co-operation of Chief Forester Gifford Pinchot and Secretary Garfield, is in conformity to every sound principle of political economy in the light of the experience of older nations in which the resources of the people had been exploited. There is no man today who stands higher in the esteem of the American people for his self-sacrificing devotion to the public interest than Chief Forester Pinchot. The magnificent ovation which that gentleman was given at the Irrigation Congress at Spokane shows just where the sympathies of the people lie. In pointing out the insidious encroachments of the ultimate power-trust Mr. Pinchot warned the American people that it is "time for effective protest."

"If we do not protect ourselves now," said Mr. Pinchot, "we may be sure that the trust hereafter will give small consideration to the welfare of the average citizen when in conflict with his own."

Mr. Pinchot recognizes as every observer of the tendencies of the power trust is aware, that the appropriation of public resources by such combination of capital are for the purpose of taxing the people, of exploiting the public to the fullest extent, for the enrichment of private individuals. The idea of development "is only a specious one brought forth to disguise the real purpose of the appropriators."

Mr. Pinchot's address was a masterly plea for the protection of the interests of the common man, the average citizen, as against the trusts and the corporations which exist by taxing the producers of wealth. "The most valuable citizen of this or any other country," said Mr. Pinchot, "is the man who owns the land from which he makes his living. No other man has such a stake in the country. Equality of opportunity a square deal for every man, the protection of the citizen against great concentrations of capital, the intelligent use of laws and institutions for the public good, and the conservation of our natural resources, not for the trusts, but for the people; these are real issues and real problems. Upon such things as these the perpetuity of this country as a nation of homes really depends. We are coming to see that the simple things are the things to work for. More than that, we are coming to see that the plain American citizen is the man to work for. The imagination is staggered by the magnitude of the prize for which we work. If we succeed there will exist upon this continent a sane, strong people, living through the centuries in a land subdued and controlled for the service of the people, its rightful masters, owned by the many, and not by the few. If we fail, the great interests, increasing their control of our natural resources, will thereby control the country more and more, and the rights of the people will fade into the privileges of concentrated wealth."

This address strikes the keynote of a lofty patriotism and the highest principle of public service. If Secretary Ballinger believes that the American people will sanction any reversal of such policy he is counting without his host. If he persists in what appears to be his present policy of aiding the exploiters, the monopolies, the syndicates and the trusts against the people, he will not only bring disrepute upon the administration of President Taft, but provoke a political revolt on the part of the American people. President Taft cannot afford to carry the dead weight of Secretary Ballinger and his policies of reaction. As between the progressive policies of Gifford Pinchot and the reactionary policies of Secretary Ballinger, there is no question as to where the American people stand.

If it is true, as reported, that Secretary Ballinger is blocking the way to the utilization of the Hetch-Hetchy water supply for the bay cities, it supplies another evidence that he is serving the interests instead of the people.—Oakland Enquirer.

Stop and get a Portable Lamp from \$3.00 to \$6.00 at A. Nagel's.

ORANGE CROP REPORT

Washington, Aug. 12.—According to the Agricultural Department summary of the August crop report, the condition of the orange crop on August 1 was 86.3, whereas it was 89.1 last August and 81.9 two years ago. Lemons are less promising than last year, being 87, against 93 two years ago. The lemon crop on August 1 was rated at 90.7, and only on July 1 the crop was reported to be 88.

Peaches and pears look like half a crop, but grapes are somewhat better than last year, when they were rated at 8.

Hops are four points off and sugar beets are 90, while peanuts are all right at 85.1, or almost as good as last year. Alfalfa looks better than last year at 94.4.

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ANAHEIM, CAL.

Orphanage Report.

The following boys have been admitted into St. Catherine's Orphan Asylum since the last publication:

Whole Orphans—Rogers, Arthur, 9 years; Rogers, Arvid, 7 years; Ramos, Louis, 12 years; Smith, Francis, 8 years 4 months. Half Orphans—Maglio, Giacomo, 8 years 3 mos.; Maglio, Pietro, 6 years 3 mos.; Maglio, Walter, 4 years 7 months; Legatolla, Lazarino, 1 year 11 months; Clements, Frankie, 5 years 2 months; Belle, Charles, 13 years 9 months; Belle, Louis, 8 years 8 months; Lopez, Bruno, 8 years 5 months; Murillo, Porfirio, 6 years 6 months; Murillo, Charles, 5 months; Ortiz, Joseph, 5 years 10 months. Abandoned—Messa, John, 2 years; Andariza, Peter, 2 years 6 months.



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Chicago.....\$72.50	New York.....\$108.50
Kansas City.....60.00	St. Louis.....67.50
Memphis.....67.50	St. Paul.....73.50
New Orleans.....67.50	Washington.....107.50

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Limit—Oct. 31, 1909.

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Special Event
Christian Church Convention
Pittsburg, Pa. Oct. 11th to 19th inc.
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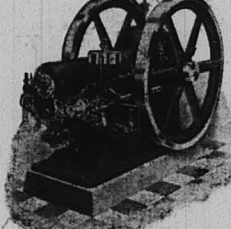
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Southern Pacific

SALE DATES—
Sept. 7 to 10 and 13 to 15, inclusive
Return limit 90 days from sale date but not later than October 31, 1909

Some of the rates are:

Chicago.....\$72.50	St. Louis.....\$67.50
New Orleans.....67.50	Memphis.....67.50
Omaha.....60.00	Kansas City.....60.00
St. Paul.....73.50	Toronto.....95.70
Montreal.....108.50	Boston.....110.50
New York City.....108.50	Philadelphia.....108.50
Baltimore.....107.50	Washington.....107.50
Minneapolis.....73.50	

Also to other points not specified above. Stop-overs en route and your choice of routes going and returning. One way via Portland, \$24.50 higher.

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SANTA ANA

J. H. Padgham was victimized Saturday night by a bad check artist. At the jewelry store an honest, farmer-like man presented him with a \$57.50 check and in return for it he was given a \$19 watch, \$3.50 in cash and the firm's check for \$35. Payment on the \$35 check has been stopped. The man walked into the store about 6, said he was a farmer from Garden Grove and wanted to buy a watch for his son. At 9 he returned with the check and took a \$19 watch. The check was drawn on the Bank of Southern California of Los Angeles for \$57.50 in favor of George B. Porter and was signed California Fruit Co., per C. T. The man endorsed the check Geo. B. Porter. The writing on the check was in a businesslike hand. After going through the regular channels the check was returned by the Los Angeles bank marked "no account." The man who passed the check looked like a farmer, about 40 years old, full face, smooth shaven, medium height, weight 175 pounds, full chested. He was accompanied by a dark-complexioned, shorter man. The watch taken was a gold-filled case, size 16, No. 8,358,03.

City Marshal Edwards is made defendant in a suit for \$5250 damages. The complaint has been filed in the Superior Court by Attorney J. Howard Bell for Mrs. Marie Dasque, recently prosecuted on a charge of keeping a place where liquors were sold. Unwarranted search is alleged as the ground for \$2000 damages, malicious prosecution for \$3000, damages to doors and furniture in the raid for \$100 and expenses of defending herself against the charge, \$150. Mrs. Dasque is proprietor of the Santa Ana restaurant. She was suspected of selling liquor. Two detectives, J. B. Miller, a boy aged 16, and Mrs. Lulu Redmond, both of Los Angeles, sought to secure the city's standing reward of \$150 for a conviction in a liquor case. On their report the city marshal secured a search warrant, and on July 8 he searched the Dasque premises. But little liquor was found. The prosecution called a number of witnesses in the hope of getting evidence of sales, but it failed. The boy detective, who had worked here as a girl, testified that he had seen John Lacy go into the restaurant and come out with six bottles of beer. That was all the evidence the city had against the woman and the prosecution dismissed the case. The complaint filed charges that the "detectives" hired by the city are disreputable persons and social outcasts.

Judge Willis of Los Angeles, sitting for Judge West, sentenced Valentine Zuniga to two years in Folsom. The prisoner was charged with having attempted to kill Mrs. Eugenia Du Vo at Cypress on the night of July 27, by beating her with a club. He pleaded guilty to a lesser charge—assault with a deadly weapon—and stated to the court that he was irresponsible from drink when he attacked the woman. He said that he does not remember what he did. Zuniga's wife and two children, one 5 days old, are at the Santa Ana hospital. Zuniga was foreman of a beet cutters' gang at Buena Park. Mrs. Du Vo is 65 years old. After she had been beaten and thrown into a pool, she made her way to a house at Cypress, arriving there blood-soaked and exhausted at 2 o'clock on the morning of July 28.

Several months ago Rev. A. H. Hooker resigned the pastorate of the First Congregational Church of this city to become an undertaker at Riverside. Recently the building in which he preached here was moved to another lot to make room for a handsome new church. This week it was sold by S. A. Clark to Mills & Wimbler, undertakers. The building will be used by the First Congregational Church for some months until the new church is completed. It will then be remodeled and the firm of undertakers will move into it.

Fred Hinz, Jr., the 12-year-old son of the factory superintendent of the Southern California Sugar Company, has received a check for \$15 from the company in payment for his best crop. Early last winter the boy insisted that he wanted to raise beets on a vacant lot adjoining his home. His father gave him a contract, and the boy did all the work and gets the money.

The city schools will open for the fall term on September 20. This was the decision of the school board at a recent meeting. The board has been endeavoring to secure a site for a building in the northwestern part of the city, but as yet has not been successful. A mass meeting of the residents of the district has been called for the purpose of discussing the matter.

When the suit of W. J. Hole, a realty operator of Los Angeles, against M. Takekawa comes to trial in the Superior Court, the ins and outs of a deal that failed will be made known. Hole, in his complaint, says he has an option upon forty acres of land in the La Habra Valley. It is dated February 8, 1908, and amount

named is \$16,000. He seeks to compel Takekawa to carry out the provisions. A complaint in intervention has been filed by four Japanese, S. Inouy, H. T. and H. Komai and G. Maeshima. They assert that Takekawa owns but one-third of the land while each of them owns one-sixth, and that Takekawa had no authority to give an option to Hole. They allege that some one has changed the figure in the option from \$16,000 to \$15,000. One of their important allegations is that the land is worth \$50,000. The complaint charges that Hole has "done nothing in equity or in good conscience" to entitle him to the enforcement of Takekawa's option.

PLACENTIA

L. E. Ruddock of Los Angeles spent Sunday with his sister, Mrs. C. H. Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard of Bakersfield were guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Pendleton on Sunday.

Misses Christine and Freda Jacobson returned Thursday from Seattle, where they visited the fair.

Miss Kerr of Fullerton was the guest of Mrs. C. H. Smith the past week.

Thos. Strain Jr. and family are away in the mountains rusticating.

Plans for the new Pierotti residence are nearly completed and work upon the structure will begin soon.

Sydney Ross is having his residence remodeled and equipped with all the latest modern improvements. When finished it will be one of the finest homes in Placentia.

Mrs. M. R. Pittman is trimming up her palms along the street in front of her place and will enclose her grounds with a neat wire fence.

Mr. and Mrs. Sturdevant returned from Huntington Beach Monday.

Miss Elsie Armitage of Corona and Miss Lydia Newby of Pasadena are guests of Miss Pendleton.

F. B. Dunham, his two sons, Orrie and Charlie, and Bert Moss took a trip to Venice and Santa Monica on Sunday in Mr. Dunham's auto.

The Philharmonic society (which is not dead, but sleeping) will go to Huntington Beach today where they will enjoy a fish dinner at the cottage of Mrs. Pilgrim and Miss Sturdevant. They will make the trip in automobiles.

BROOKSHURST

Mr. and Mrs. Overman of Santa Ana spent Sunday with their niece, Mrs. Lagrande.

L. C. Hiserodt and family have returned home from Anaheim Landing where they have been for a few weeks' outing.

Mr. Lagrande lost a valuable horse last week in Fullerton through the act of an automobile driver trying to see how close he could run his machine to the horse without hitting it.

Mrs. Morris Smith and son Meyer have returned home after enjoying a week's visit at Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Smith spent Saturday and Sunday at Newport Beach.

Mr. McMullen was a business visitor in Los Angeles on Friday.

Miss Rosa Houston of Los Angeles is visiting with her parents.

Mrs. G. L. West had as guests last week her sister and family, Mr. and Mrs. Barnes of Kansas.

Mr. and Mrs. West visited at Los Angeles on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris Smith entertained visitors from abroad over Sunday.

NEWPORT BEACH

J. H. Sharpe, president of the Newport Beach Water Co., has a force of men at work on the new reservoir on the mesa which is being built under the direction of Supervisor H. E. Smith of Santa Ana. No expense is being spared to make the reservoir first class in every respect. The cement work is of the best quality and is reinforced every few inches with heavy steel stays.

The reservoir is 75 feet in diameter and eighteen feet high. The side walls will be eighteen inches wide at the base narrowing to eight inches at the top. The reservoir will be put under roof to keep birds and dust out.

The site selected for the reservoir is the highest that could be obtained between the well and the city and will afford a 100 foot gravity pressure. The tank is 9000 feet from the pumping plant and the ditches between the two places are almost completed. From the reservoir to where connection will be made with the mains in this city is a distance of 4750 feet.

Mr. Sharpe is determined that the water system of the city shall be put on an equal with any in this part of the state and is showing commendable enterprise in making such vast improvements in the system.

MISS ALICE NORTON

Teacher of Piano, Oberlin Conservatory Method. Every Friday and Saturday at studio, room 6, above Dickel's store. Tel. Main 281.

STORY OF SIOUX MASSACRE

FIENDISH RECORD OF RED-SKINS IN MINNESOTA IN 1862

Wm. Schleuter, Father of Our Well-Known Fellow Townsman, Gave Shelter to Whites Escaping from the Indians—Death of the Negro Desperado Godfrey, Who Was with Redskins During Ambuscade

From the New Ulm, Minn., News, of date August 7, a copy of which has been kindly presented us by E. C. Schleuter of this city, we take the following thrilling account of the Sioux massacre, perpetrated in that state in 1862. William Schleuter, mentioned therein, as giving shelter to the persecuted whites, was the father of our popular fellow-townsmen. Referring to the article on the cruelty of Gus Godfrey, the negro arch-enemy of the Sioux Indian massacre of August, 1862, and his slaughter of Dr. Humphrey and family at West Beaver Creek, near the old lower Sioux Indian Agency, and the killing of the Zimmerman family, in a conversation with Ben Juni, we have learned something worth putting into print. First, as to the Zimmerman family, only the old man and two boys were killed; and as to Dr. Humphrey and family, who were early residents of St. Peter, the Humphrey boy, then about 12, whom we remember, escaped. When Dr. Humphrey and family who had just crossed the river from the agency, had stopped at a small deserted house to rest, (Mrs. H. having a young child and was weak.) The older son was sent to a spring near the Minnesota river for water for his mother. While at the spring he saw Indians surround the house and butcher the family, and he then hid in tall grass and afterward escaped.

The statement of Mr. Juni is as follows: On Monday, Aug. 18, 1862, when the Indians appeared between the lower Sioux agency and Fort Ridgely, and the settlers became alarmed, Zimmerman, referred to, was working for Ben Juni, and he was advised to, and did take Mrs. Juni and daughter and Mrs. Michael Hayden, a neighbor, and Mrs. Zimmerman and children on a wagon, and start for Fort Ridgely for safety. At the same time Juni and his son Ben, a lad of 11 started out to collect the cattle and drive them away. The boy was told to ride through the neighborhood and notify the settlers of the presence of Indians, which he did, and his father while driving the cattle was met by some Indians who demanded that the cattle be turned over to them. This Juni did reluctantly, and was asked to assist in catching some horses, after which service he was permitted to escape to the fort. The boy rode on with his pony until he met Indians, and one leveled a double barrel shot gun at him. Having been accustomed to Indians and could talk their language he only smiled at the threatening attitude of the Indian, who soon came to him for the pony and started away leading the pony with the boy yet on his back, but who soon slid off and went in another direction as he knew then that the Indian meant business. Had he kept off of the road he might have escaped, but he crossed the road near where Morton now stands and he was captured. He was then kept a prisoner until Gen. Sibley and his command caused the release of all captives at Camp Release.

At the Faribault place, 8 or 10 miles above and west of Fort Ridgely, Zimmerman and the fleeing women and children were met by the brutal negro Godfrey and some Indians and he and his two boys were slain. A boy and girl were left with their mother. The women and children were then kept in the house for a time, while Godfrey and the Indians were parleying what to do with them, and Juni thinks, from what the women reported, that the Indians had more humanity than Godfrey, and through them the women and children were left to wander over the prairie until they reached the fort in safety, and there met the elder Juni. Both Mrs. Juni and Mrs. Zimmerman were blind, and it was left to Mrs. Hayden to pilot them to the fort, avoiding traveled roads. Both Michael Hayden and his brother John had been killed by the Indians.

Soon after the massacre Mr. Juni and family and other settlers started on a steamboat for St. Paul, and when the boat arrived at Le Sueur an accident caused delay and Mr. Juni and family went ashore and remained. Mrs. Juni died three months after the massacre, and this broke up the family in a short time. But when Juni read of the release of the Indian

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Closed the street in front of our Store, but remember we have an entrance on Chartres street, in the rear of our Store, between Los Angeles and Lemon streets. All Phone orders receive prompt attention.

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captives he hastened to Fort Ridgely and there met his captive son and took him to Le Sueur. There the boy was given a home in the family of Wm. Schleuter, father of Mrs. W. W. Green, now in New Ulm, and he remained there for about 3 years. This incident, a steamboat accident, no doubt changed the current of young Juni's entire life, for it brought him to New Ulm instead of St. Paul. In 1865 his father married Mrs. Massopust, mother of Rudolph Massopust, now in West Newton and of Herman Juni, on the old Massopust farm in Milford, where her husband was later wounded by the Indians and died from his wounds. A son and daughter had been tomahawked, but they recovered.

From the same publication of date July 31, which Mr. Schleuter has also kindly presented to us, the following account is taken of the death of Gus Godfrey, the negro who operated with the Indians during the massacre.

Morton, Minn., July 25.—Gus Godfrey, the negro whose name struck terror to the stout hearts of old pioneers in this region, died at the State Indian reservation in Nebraska, about 70 years old, hated and despised by redskin and pale face alike for his part in the Sioux massacre and the aftermath.

Godfrey was a full blooded negro, who lived near the Sioux agency with an Indian woman. He joined the Indians when they took the warpath, and by his cunning and bravery became the most atrocious murderer among them. He knew personally every settler along the valley, every child in each family, all the officers and nearly all the privates in Fort Ridgely. Godfrey was present at the killing of the Zimmerman family, looked with glee on the headless body of Dr. Humphrey in a hog pen, and personally directed the ambuscade of the party west of Beaver Creek. He drove a wagon containing three prisoners, Mary Anderson, Mary Swandt, and Mary Schwartz, and permitted Indians to torture them into insensibility. Then he left the unfortunate Mary Anderson to die on the roadside from a bullet from his own rifle while he pretended to go for assistance. He was the prime mover in the massacre of Captain Marsh and his men at the ferry.

Godfrey knew the location of every building in Fort Ridgely and New Ulm, just where to shoot through them, or the most expedient way to destroy them. At New Ulm he discarded rules of modern warfare and boasted afterward that he killed more German babies than it was possible for him to count.

Finally when the great drama was ended, he turned State's evidence, and by his vivid and ghastly narrative of horrors, sent 39 of his comrades to die on the gallows at Mankato. For this he was given a lease of life, a lease no doubt which would have certainly been broken if he ever visited Minnesota or left the Santee reservation, where he lived for 47 years.

POTTING HOUSE PLANTS

How to Make Three Kinds of Soil, and the Fertilizers Needed

In the pottling of house plants you can mix the proper soil yourself if you know the needs of the different plants. Take some old blue grass sod and pile it up until it rots and you will have an ideal form of decayed vegetable matter for the principal constituents of all kinds of soil for potted plants. There are three kinds of pottling soil, as follows:

For Geraniums and the Ordinary Varieties of Blooming Plants.—Three parts loam from the rotted sod, one part well-rotted manure and one-half part sand, if the soil is heavy.

For Ferns, Begonias and Such Foliage Plants.—Two parts loam, one part peat or leaf mold and one-half part sand, if soil is heavy.

For Palms or Roses.—Two parts of

clay loam and one part well-rotted manure, and sand to suit the texture condition.

Use the finger test to learn when the plants need water; when the soil crumbles easily until dry it needs water; when it cakes readily there is too much water. Do not give the plants a little water each day, but only when needed, and use only water that is of the temperature of the room. Never use a nozzle on the end of a hose in watering, as it causes the stream to pack the soil and injure the foliage.

To prevent your window plants from blooming only on the street side, turn them occasionally and you will have the blooms in the room as well. Do not give foliage plants as much light as for flowering plants; keep ferns in a shady corner; a north window is a good place.

Use as dry material only well-rotted manure. To prepare liquid manure to be applied only after the ordinary watering has been done take an ordinary barrel containing one-half bushel of fresh cow dung, and if extra strength be required add a couple of quarts of fresh hen manure, and cover with water. After it has fermented thoroughly the coarse material will all settle to the bottom and you may fill the barrel with water and the solution is ready to be applied to your plants. An application every two weeks is generally all that is required for most plants.

The geranium is perhaps the easiest to begin with and a good healthy top should be selected where wood has formed. Take a sharp knife and cut below a joint.

Foliage plants are very easily propagated and every lady can do her own work of this nature and with great satisfaction.—H. B. Dornier, University of Illinois, addressing the Department of Household Science, Illinois Farmers' Institute.

COTTON AT IMPERIAL

El Centro, Aug. 14.—Machinery for the first cotton gin and compress to be erected in Imperial Valley (now designated the American Nile country) will arrive here from Dallas, Tex., within three weeks. The plant will be completed and ready to begin operations on the first commercial crop of cotton by September 25th.

The American Nile Cotton Company has ordered through J. A. Bachman, a prominent cotton expert of Texas, who also is extensively interested in this valley, a two-stand seventy-saw gin and a hydraulic compress of the double box type. It is probable that one of the large cantaloupe packing sheds at El Centro will be secured as a temporary house for this plant, in order to hasten its installation. Next season the company will have buildings of its own on its tract in the southeastern part of this city.

The cost of the machinery at Dallas was \$1900. When ready for operation the plant will represent an outlay of \$3500. It will have a capacity of twenty-five bales a day.

The California Cotton Mills of Oakland wants Imperial Valley cotton, and is prepared to take the product of 10,000 acres. The Southern Pacific Company has made a rate of 60 cents per 100 pounds on cotton from this valley to Oakland, which is 30 cents better than the rate from Texas. Bachman, who has been spending several days here, has inspected many of the valley cotton fields, and is enthusiastic over the prospect, declaring this district is certain to prove one of the best cotton belts in the United States. He states that he is convinced the fields he has inspected now have fully two bales to the acre, and the growing season will continue for several weeks.

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